

Colebrook
Garrison Geo. 11 feb 00

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XXXVIII] No. 40 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

You Want Our Goods We Want Your Trade

We are commencing the fall trade with very extra buying inducements in every Department. Wherever spot cash has been able to secure an extra bargain we made purchase. We will make it worth your while to do your trading here. It will pay you to watch what this store is doing.

Umbrella Bargain.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 19th, at 9 a. m., we will offer 100 Umbrellas, Gloria covering, guaranteed ungreenable, 25 inch ribs, steel rod, shepherd crook handle, silver tipped at 89c each. We cannot buy the same goods now to sell at less than \$1.25 each. See them in our window. Only one Umbrella sold to each person.

See the famous "Founes" Kid Gloves.

See our New Ladies Jackets and Capes.

See our special Black Satin at 75c per yard.

See our Ladies Alpine Underwear.

See our "Gold Medal" Black Crepons.

Extraordinary Values in Black Velvet Capes.

Eight only Ladies Velvet and Plush Capes prettily trimmed with Jet and ~~Sontache~~ Braid, high collar edged with fur, well lined and well made, all to be sold at manufacturer's prices. They range in price from \$8 to \$13.50.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MISS McCaughey. MISS MORRISSEY.

On Saturday, Sept. 23rd, we will make our display of New Fall Millinery goods. We cordially invite everybody.

ORDERED CLOTHING

Jas. Walters, Cutter.

Men's and Boy's Fall Caps.

Our Furnishings Department has always taken lead in values in Men's and Boy's Caps. This week show Boy's Caps in Tweed or Blue Serge with sel leather peak full fashioned crown, special at 25c. extra values in Men's Caps, at 35c, 45c and 50c each.

Gold Medal Serge Dress Goods.

When you buy Serges buy the Gold Medal Brand. They're guaranteed unshrinkable and unspotable they're all.

Gold Medal Serge, Navy and Black Shades, 48 inches wide, worth 60c for 44c.

Gold Medal Serge, Navy and Black shades, 48 inches wide, worth 75c for 50c.

Gold Medal Serge, Navy and Black Shades, 48 inches wide, worth \$1.00 for 75c.

Gold Medal Serge, Navy and Black Shades, 48 inches wide, worth \$1.25 for \$1.00.

NEW FURS.

We are making preparations for a great Fur sale. Nothing has been spared to get the right goods at right prices.

We always advise an early choice to secure best in Furs.

Alaska Sable Ruff at \$8.50 and \$9.50.

Natural Oppossum Ruff at \$6.00.

Black Thibet Collarette at \$10.00.

Seal and Grebe Caperine at \$12.50.

Grey Lamb Ruffs at \$3.50.

MISS MCCAUGHEY. MISS MORRISSEY.

On Saturday, Sept. 23rd, we will make our display of New Fall Millinery goods. We cordially invite everybody.

ORDERED CLOTHING

Jas. Walters, Cutter.

Our new Fall and Winter stock of Overcoatings Suitings and Pantings is here. We want you to see them. We think they surpass anything ever shown in Napanee. You can judge when you see them. Mr. Walters guarantees a perfect fit and will spare no pains to please you.

We are making preparations for a great Fur sale. Nothing has been spared to get the right goods at right prices.

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Natural Oppossum Ruff at \$6.00.

Black Thibet Collarette at \$10.00.

Seal and Grebe Caperine at \$12.50.

Grey Lamb Ruffs at \$3.50.

Persian Lamb Ruffs at \$7.50.

Seal and Blue Hair Caperine at \$8.50.

Ladies Grey Lamb Jackets guaranteed best quality of Furs, lined throughout with Silk, at \$55.00.

Ladies Electric Seal Jackets, best quality guaranteed best make, at \$50.00 and \$55.00.

The Robinson Company

MONEY, Bring your cash and get a Bicycle.

50 WHEELS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, must be sold for cash within a few days. Prices from \$12.00 TO \$40.00.

Also 2 NEW TOP BUCCHIES, McLaughlin make

S. CASEY DENISON,

store north end Centre street.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm formerly known as the Shurtliff farm, consisting of 210 acres, more or less, being parts of lots 19 and 20 in the seventh concession of Ernestown, 1 1/2 miles south of Camden East, 8 miles from Napanee, 15 miles from Kingston. In a good state of cultivation, living spring, good bearing orchard, including 60 young cherry trees. Good frame buildings, house barn, driving shed, stables, etc. Good school about 1 mile. For full particulars apply to ELECTA BICKNELL, Napanee.

Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm containing about 200 acres, situated about three miles from Napanee on the York road, being lot 25 in the 6th concession of North Frederic township. Would sell in bloc or would sell 100 acres. Upon the premises there are two dwellings, one brick and one frame, with two drive houses and two barns and outbuildings complete. All in a good state of repair, well fenced and well watered, with a creek running across the farm. On the premises there is a good orchard of apples, pears and plum trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment. For particulars apply on the premises or Napanee P. O.

382mp G. G. MILLER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of THOMAS O'NEIL, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. Chap. 124, Sec. 3, that all persons having any claims or demands against or any lien upon the estate or any portion of the estate of Thomas O'Neil, late of the Township of Camden, County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased, are required on or before the 15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1899, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned a statement in writing, containing their names, addresses and occupations, and full particulars of their claims with vouchers (if any) held by them duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

And further notice is hereby given that after such last mentioned date the executor of said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the shall then have notice and said executor shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him as aforesaid at the time of such distribution.

W. S. HERRINGTON,
Napanee, Ontario,
Solicitor for Executor.

38c

Beautiful Hammocks at
Pollard's Bookstore.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I am about to transfer my Tavern License for my premises at Enterprise to Patrick J. Gillen, of the Village of Macoc.

x EDWARD HAMILTON,

Enterprise, Sept. 8th, 1899.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Farm at Switzerville, convenient to school house and church, post office, cheese factories, markets, etc., etc. Good buildings, good soil, good roads, good neighbors—everything first-class, except the price. Apply to N. A. ASSELSTINE, Wilton.

STEAMER

"C. H. Merrill"

Best Sunday School Excursion

Steamer on the bay.

APPLY TO

J. E. ROBINSON,

at THE ROBINSON CO'S STORE, for Rates and Dates.

A young fellow named Cronk, from Belleville, was arrested by chief Adams in town on Saturday last and sent back to Belleville where he is wanted for a couple of trifling charges.

On Monday last Edward Morrow, of Conway, was brought to Napanee by the Chief and Constable Huff, and lodged in jail on a charge of cruelty to animals and with threatening Mr. W. T. Ham, of Conway. He was brought before the Police Magistrate, who adjourned the case until Thursday morning when he again appeared and besides paying the costs was bound over to keep the peace by furnishing \$1000 security.

On Sunday last a number of local sports took an outing down the river in a steam yacht. Everything went lovely as far as Deseronto where they stopped for a short time before making the return trip. As they left Deseronto the flues in the boiler began leaking and when nearly five miles from home they were compelled to stop being unable to keep up steam owing to the leaky flues. Two of them remained in the boat which had drifted into the weeds and the rest got into the skiff which was in tow and started for the shore which they reached after a wade through mud and marsh up to their knees. They arrived home about ten o'clock. All say they had a lovely time.

Perfect Tools Necessary for Perfect Work.

A Perfect Medicine is Required for the Building Up of Nerves, Tissues and Flesh and for Cleansing the Blood.

Paine's Celery Compound the true Disease Banisher and Best Health Giver.

As well made and perfect tools are necessary for the construction of the perfect working machine, so is a perfect medicine necessary for the establishment of a happy appetite, complete digestion, regular action of the bowels and other excretory organs.

The fact is firmly established that Paine's Celery Compound is the only true and reliable medicine for the perfect rebuilding of worn out tissues, unbraced and weak nerves, wasting flesh and waning strength.

If the poison seeds of disease have made your blood foul and sluggish, Paine's Celery Compound will purify and cleanse it, causing the life stream to course healthfully and joyfully to every part of the body. If the small ills of life, such as headache, sleeplessness and stomach irregularities make unhappy days for you, Paine's Celery Compound will speedily drive away the tormentors.

No other medicine ever given to intelligent humanity has bestowed such showers of blessings on individuals and families. One single trial will convince you of its wondrous powers and virtues. It makes people well and best of all it keeps them well.

Mr. Geo. Burtch presented Uncle Tom's Cabin in Picton on Monday evening last and Deseronto on Tuesday. He is booked for Napanee on Tuesday evening next, the last day of the Lennox County show.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Dettlor & Wallace.

CHURCH COURTS.

May Differ and Split Hairs on natural Points, but may Join Hands in Humanity in Proclaiming Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder.

Catarrh, that dread menace to health, attacks the high, and low, the rich, the poor, the learned and the illiterate. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder sovereign cure and needs no more testimony of its efficacy to cope with this disease than that such divines as Rev. W. H. Withrow, Mr. Rev. Mungo Fraser, Presbyterian; Sweetman and other prominent leaders of the Church courts, who have their own signatures testified of its efficacy. What better evidence for you that cure you. Sold by Dettlor and Wallace.

ODESSA.

The magic wand of matrimony waving among the young society village last week.

On Aug. 30th Mr. Walter Hegadorn to himself one of Odessa's fairest Miss Maud, daughter of Lauson F. of this place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. McKee at 10 the bride's residence. The bride charming dressed in cream and trimmed with lace, ribbon and still little maids of honor, Miss Rosa J. and Eva Smith were dressed in white pink sashes and carrying bouquets of flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Gates a bridesmaid and groomsmen.

The following evening, Aug. 31st Lue'lla Clark was married to Alexander Williams of this place. Both hold a prominent position in young society here wish them much joy and happiness in their new life.

Mr. Robert Bennett and others who attended the Toronto Fair report a good time.

Mr. Alfred Asselstine, who was by the kissing bug a few days ago.

On Sunday night burglars went to residence of Mr. John Jones, North St., and entered a bedroom and stole about \$6 in cash.

If you have a razor that needs call on J. N. Osborne, at the Tidhouse Barber shop.

Never Burn a Candle at Both Ends

If you do your light will soon be gone you will be in the dark. Don't then go on drawing vitality from the nerves, stomach, brain and without doing something to replenish the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, and digestive strength by enriching the blood. Thus it helps who are overworked and tired.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1899.

Trade

icements in every
ain we made the
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1 Caps.

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Caps. This week we
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3, 45c and 50c each.

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and Black Shades, 40

and Black shades, 40

und Black Shades, 54

und Black Shades, 58

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7 choice to secure the

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\$12.50.

LAND PLASTER FOR SALE

ALSO.... Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and all kinds of Building Material.
Star Portland Cement, the best in the market.

DRY MILL WOOD AND CEDAR BLOCKS.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
R. SHIPMAN, Agent.



An Attractive Assortment.

This is a great season for us. We get the finest food products in great variety and quantity, and at somewhat reduced cost compared with other months of the year.

This enables us to offer you the best of everything cheaper than you can obtain it elsewhere.

Fruits, vegetables, and all the delicious edibles of the season are here in abundance.

J. F. SMITH.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

CENTREVILLE.

The rain on Monday was gladly welcomed.

The last drought has been the longest experienced for quite a number of years. Wells and springs are nearly all dried up and some parts have suffered greatly for the want of water for stock.

A new metallic roof is being placed on the R. C. church, C. Noll, Yarker, has the contract.

Threshing is about completed. Several from here attended the Toronto fair.

The township fair will be held here on Wednesday the 27th of Sept.

The majority from here will attend the Addington County Fair at Tamworth on Wednesday and Thursday.

Duck hunters have been quite fortunate this season.

Hasty preparations are now being made for a couple of weddings that are to take place in the near future.

Visitors: J. R. Perry, Cloyne; James Lorent and Miss Kate McGrath; Croyne; Michael Cassidy; Hungerford.

NAPANEE MILLS.

M. Grills spent Saturday and Sunday in the village, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon.

Jas. Kehoe is seriously ill, with fever. He is formane of the cement works.

Maggie Howell and John Baker have the fever.

Mrs. Jos. Lasher is dangerously ill. Mrs. Caton left for Montreal on Wednesday last. She has been visiting her father, Mr. Ben Lloyd. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd intend moving to Montreal for the winter.

Mrs. Dunlap wheeled to Centreville on Sunday last to visit Mrs. Reid's family.

Miss Addie Rock, Roy Scott, T. Wyld and M. McLean, went to the Toronto fair.

Diamond Dyes

Can't Be Washed Out With Soapsuds.

When any article or garment is dyed with the Diamond Dyes no amount of washing with soapsuds can in the slightest degree weaken the color.

No other dyes in the world are as strong, brilliant and unfading as the Diamond Dyes. Plain directions on each package tell how each dye is used, and the whole work is so simple that even a child can use them with profit and success. As there are vile imitations of Diamond Dyes, see that your dealer gives you exactly what you ask for.

Children Cry for

PONTON TRIAL.

SOME OF THE MUTTERINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMING TRIAL.

MOTION FOR RE-INSTANTMENT.

The representative of W. H. Ponton has applied at Osgoode hall for the re-instatement of the civil suit for \$50,000 against the Dominion, thrown out by Justice Str at Cobourg, the plaintiff not ready to go.

The court held that they could not interfere with the discretion exercised by the trial judge in refusing the application. The bona fides of the application was affected by the fact that when the first application was made nothing was said about these witnesses, who were then absent, Apper dismissed with costs.

NEW WITNESSES.

"Both Mackie and Roach will testify on behalf of Ponton at Cobourg," which opens there on Sept. 16th, before Chancellor Boyd. Application was made to Mr. Justice Rose to-day to this end and was granted, the Attorney-General consenting. Robert Mackie is in Kingston Penitentiary and Jack Roach is in jail at Napanee."

The Belleville Ontario says: "The Crown in this case has summoned two witnesses from this city who will come into the famous trial for the first time. The two witnesses have been summoned by Detective Greer, who has been in the city for a few days quietly working on the case. It is said that a number of witnesses from Napanee will give evidence for the first time in the case at the coming trial. The two witnesses from this city are being greatly relied upon by the Crown, and it is said they are called 'star' witnesses. But a most peculiar story is being told which purports to give the reason why they are summoned. There is a well known character in this city who is not in complete possession of all his faculties and frequently circulates the wildest of rumours. The boys take a great delight in 'stuffing' him with some absurd story and he at once starts to circulate it. According to the story, a short time ago this individual was in a prominent office on front street and a clerk told him that he knew Roach well and that he saw him here a number of times. He repeated this and was told by another man that a considerable amount of gold was found in one of the furnaces in the High School, which had come from Napanee. The simpleton told the story around, with the names of his informants, and it reached the ears of a Dominion Bank agent here, who it is said, wrote to Mr. Deroche in Napanee. The two men who 'jollied' the simpleton are now summoned for the Crown and are being hailed as star witnesses. But if it is true that the only reason for them being summoned is the foregoing story the bottom will fall out of the balloon when they go into the box."

Belleville Sept. 12.—Belleville's interest in the Napanee bank robbery was unexpectedly revived this morning by a rumor that some of the stolen bank bills had come to light in this city. The story as passed from month to month was that Mrs. Way a widow living on Pope street, had procured \$200 from McGinnis & Bros., grocers, and that when she came to deposit the bills at the Dominion Bank the teller noticed that they had a musty smell, and this led him to suspect that they were part of

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 n cure and needs no more reliable
 ny of its efficacy to cope with and
 e disease than that such eminent
 as Rev. W. H. Withrow, Methodist;
 ungo Fraser, Presbyterian; Bishop
 and other prominent leaders in
 rob courts, who have over their
 gatures testified of its virtues.
 ter evidence for you that it will
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ODESSA.

agic wand of matrimony has been
 among the young society of our
 ast week.
 g. 30th Mr. Walter Hegadorn took
 left one of Odessa's fairest girls,
 ud, daughter of Lauson Babcock,
 place. The ceremony was per-
 by Rev. Mr. McKee at 10 a.m. at
 e's residence. The bride looked
 e dressed in cream cashmere
 l with lace, ribbon and silk. Her
 ids of honor, Miss Rosa Babcock
 Smith were dressed in white with
 shes and carrying bouquets of
 Mr. and Mrs. Gates acted as
 aid and groomsmen.
 following evening, Aug. 31st, Miss
 ark was married to Alex. Wil-
 this place. Both hold a promi-
 nition in young society here and we
 em much joy and happiness in
 w life.
 obert Bennett and others who have
 l the Toronto Fair report having a
 ae.

lfred Asselstine, who was kissed
 kissing bug a few days ago is at

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 Visitors: J. R. Perry, Cloyne;
 James Lorent and Miss Kate McGrath,
 Cloyne; and Michael Cassidy,
 Hungerford.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DENBIGH.

Sept. 4th.—A happy event took place
 at the residence of Mr. Sam Rodgers,
 on the 28th ult., when his daughter
 Elmira was united in marriage to Mr.
 James Slater a prosperous farmer.
 Rev. R. W. Irvine officiated. Miss
 Hester Thompson assisted the bride
 and Mr. Archie Wensley acted as best
 man. The newly married couple gave
 a merry evening party to their numer-
 ous friends, who enjoyed the entertain-
 ment and the dance in connection
 therewith very much.

Another pleasant event was solemn-
 ized on the 31st ult. at the Lutheran
 church at Eganville when Miss Annie
 Pastree, of Philadelphia, Penn., was
 married to Rev. P. Besig, of this vil-
 lage. Rev. G. Brackebusch, of Egan-
 ville, officiated in the presence of a
 large number of clerical and lay
 friends. Rev. H. L. Henkel, of
 Rankin and Rev. C. Zaruke and Mrs.
 Zaruke, of Pembroke, assisted the
 groom and bride respectively. The
 happy couple arrived at the parsonage
 late on Friday evening and were
 completely surprised to find it all
 lighted and warmed up and in posses-
 sion of a number of members of the
 congregation who received them with
 a hearty welcome and a well spread
 table. That the remainder of the
 evening—or rather of the night was
 spent in a most pleasant and happy
 manner, goes without saying.

Chas. P. Stein had a remarkably
 narrow escape a few days ago.
 Drawing a heavy load of rye sheaves
 down a crooked and steep hill in his
 father's field, the standard or posts
 fastened to the front of his waggon-
 rack broke, allowing the front part
 of his load to slide down on top of
 his team. Trying to steady and stop
 the horses he was also pulled off of
 the load, and one of the front wheels
 went across his arm, bruising it
 badly. His face and head were also
 badly cut and bruised in several
 places. Fortunately the team stopped
 before the hind wheel went across
 him and he escaped with compara-
 tively slight injuries.

Miss Jennie Lane, teacher of music
 at Ottawa, again spent her summer
 vacation with her parents Mr. and
 Mrs. Jas. Lane, of the "Denbigh" in
 this village, but has now again re-
 turned to her duties at the capital
 city, accompanied by her sister, Miss
 Estella Lane.

Paul A. Stein, of Sault Ste Marie,
 who also favoured his many friends
 and relatives here with a visit, has
 returned to the "Sault" again.

David E. Youmens, who went with
 his brother James to Cache Bay,
 Nipissing, has returned home again,
 to arrange certain business matters
 and then to take his family along
 with him to Nipissing. John D.
 Perry also intends to try his luck
 there.

Can't Be Washed Out With Soapsuds.

When any article or garment is dyed
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 degree weaken the color.
 No other dyes in the world are as strong,
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 tell how each dye is used, and the whole
 work is so simple that even a child can use
 them with profit and success. As there
 are vile imitations of Diamond Dyes, see
 that your dealer gives you exactly what
 you ask for.

McINTYRE'S CORNERS

We are beginning to think that it
 isn't ever going to rain again, for the
 women folks have ceased putting out
 the tubs when it gets cloudy.

Mr. and Mrs. Azel Buck spent Sun-
 day visiting at Mr. Fred Daly's Maid-
 en Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gilbert, of Maple
 Avenue and Mr. and Mrs. John
 Pellow and daughter, of Walnut
 Grove, spent Sunday visiting Fred
 Lewis.

Mr. David Boice had the mis-
 fortune of breaking his steam thresh-
 ing engine last week. He has it in
 running order again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Baker, of Sharpton,
 were visiting at H. Vantor's last week.

A number of our residents are on
 the sick list, none are however danger-
 ously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Miller and son
 Clarence were visiting at W. P.
 Miller's last week.

Mr. Peter McPherson, of Bruce
 County spent a few days last week
 visiting his brother, John McPherson,
 Walnut Grove.

Mrs. A. Snider, Maple Avenue, spent
 last week visiting her son, Oswald.

Corn is being cut, husking bees
 will soon follow.

A CONVERTED PHYSICIAN.

With the Aid of South American Kid-
 ney Cure, Nurs' his "Hopeless"
 Cases back to Health.

A prominent physician writes this for
 diabetes: "Personally until very recently
 I have never known an absolute cure."
 But this same physician says further that
 he has noted the wonderful work accom-
 plished in the patients of his South Ameri-
 can Kidney Cure; patients whom he has
 ceased to treat because in his estimation
 there was no cure and no hope. What a
 tribute this is to the medical genius in
 the compounding of this great remedy—
 this kidney specific. It soothes, heals and
 cures the diseased parts. Does it quickly
 and permanently. Sold by Detlor & Wal-
 lace.

Razors honed in first class shape at The
 Royal Hotel Barber Shop.

Close's Mills grind every Tuesday,
 Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday,
 Sept. 5th, and Thursday Sept. 7th. Grists
 from a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

The gospel tent on the corner of Dundas
 and Robert streets has been removed.
 The Brethren will conduct their meeting
 in rooms over Haines and Lockett's shoe
 store in the future.

"Trust not to appearances," but put your
 faith in Hood's Sarsa; rilla, which never
 disappoints. It is the best medicine
 money can buy.

Mr. Louis Vandewater has purchased
 one of Wesley Howell's delivery rigs, to-
 gether with a number of customers.
 Louis is an enterprising young man and is
 bound to give his customers satisfaction.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

two men who 'jollied' the simperton are now
 summoned for the Crown and are being
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Belleville Sept. 12.—Belleville's interest
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 pectedly revived this morning by a rumor
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 from month to month was that Mrs. Way
 a widow living on Pope street, had procur-
 ed \$200 from McGinnis & Bros., grocers,
 and that when she came to deposit the bills
 at the Dominion Bank the teller noticed
 that they had a musty smell, and this
 led him to suspect that they were part of
 the Napanee haul. The tellers of all the
 banks have been very watchful lest any of
 stolen Dominion bills should be offered to
 them. As Mr. Hope McGinnis has been
 one of Wm. Ponton's friends, and as Mr.
 Thos. McGinnis is one of them who pro-
 vided Ponton's bail, the rumor led to all
 kinds of sensational surmises. The fact
 that the money had been advanced to Mrs.
 Way by Messrs. McGinnis was not looked
 upon as remark- able, as the firm enjoys the
 confidence of a very large number of people
 and has handled large sums of money in
 trust. The Globe correspondent called on
 Mr. John Murray, local manager of the
 Dominion Bank, but Mr. Murray politely
 refused to have anything to say in re-
 ference to the matter. Mr. Hope McGi-
 nis was seen, and all he would say was:
 "Well you can only hear from me what
 you hear on the streets. I have nothing to
 say." Mr. E. Gus Porter, solicitor for Mr.
 Ponton, said that Mrs. Harriet Way had
 secured a loan from Mr. McGinnis. When
 she went to the Dominion Bank to deposit
 the money the clerk questioned her as to
 where she had received twelve \$5 bills
 which were among the money. The lady
 gave answer to each query, and the only
 explanation offered to her was that the
 bills smelt musty as though they had been
 buried. No objection was made to the
 deposit.

Mrs. Harriet Way, Pope street, was
 called on this afternoon by your repre-
 sentative. Mrs. Way was quite willing to
 tell her part of the story, and here it is. "I
 borrowed \$200 on a chattel mortgage on be-
 half of my son from Miss Lavonia Hunter,
 a Napanee school teacher. When she gave
 me the money I reserved \$25, and went to
 the Dominion to deposit the balance. The
 clerk there told me that some of the bills
 were marked, and asked me where I had
 procured them. I told him I had received
 them from Miss Hunter and called that
 lady, who was outside, to substantiate
 what I said. Miss Hunter told the clerk
 she had received them from Mr. McGinnis,
 and never had any business transaction
 with him. No detective has ever called on
 me in reference to the matter, and Mr.
 Hope, the sheriff, called and served me
 with papers to attend the trial at Cobourg.
 So far I know nothing of Ponton nor the
 McGinnis family. The deposit of money
 was made late in February or early in
 March, but I cannot speak positively as to
 the date.

A portion of the road on Mill street has
 this week been graded and otherwise put
 in first-class shape by the Street committee.

THE PINEAPPLE CURE

Is not only the Pleasantest but the
 Surest Means of Cure in all
 Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are an
 unfailing and delicious remedy for dys-
 pepsia and all the distressing consequence
 of impaired digestion. The juice of the
 pine apple abounds in vegetable pepsin, an
 invaluable product, in that it is Nature's
 chief aid in digesting all kinds of food. Dr
 Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets contain this
 grand essence of the luscious fruit in a
 consolidated form. Eat them like candy,
 or let them dissolve in the mouth. They
 are efficacious and pleasant; will at once
 relieve all the afflictions of faulty
 digestion, and will cure the most inveterate
 case of dyspepsia. Box of 60 Tablets, 35
 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

THE SMUGGLER'S LEAP.

As before mentioned, Dora rode a little in front, with Ashley beside her, pointing out the beauties of the wild scenery through which we passed, and occasionally laying a hand upon her bridle to guide the mule over some unusually rugged portion of the almost trackless mountain. M'Dermot and I were walking behind, a little puffed by the steepness of the ascent; our guide, whose name was Cadet, a name answered to by every second man one meets in that part of France, strode along beside us, like a pair of compasses with leathern lungs. Presently the last-named individual turned to me—

"Ces messieurs veulent-ils voir le Saut de l'on Contrebandier?" said he, in the barbarous dialect of the district, half French, half patois, with a small dash of Spanish.

"Le Saut du Contrebandier, the Smuggler's Leap—what is that?" asked Dora, who had overheard the question, turning round her graceful head, and dazzling us—me at least—by a sudden view of her lovely face, now glowing with exercise and the mountain air.

The smuggler's leap, so Cadet informed us, was a narrow cleft in the rock of vast depth, and extending for a considerable distance across a flank of the mountain. It owed its name to the following incident:—Some five years previously, a smuggler, known by the name of Juan le Negre, or Black Juan, had, for a considerable period, set the custom-house officers at defiance, and brought great discredit on them by his success in passing contraband goods from Spain. In vain did they lie in ambush and set snares for him; they could never come near him, or if they did it was when he was backed by such a force of the hardy desperadoes carrying on the same lawless traffic, that the douaniers were either forced to beat a retreat, or got fearfully mauled in the contest that ensued. One day, however, three of these green-coated guardians of the French revenue caught a sight of Juan alone and unarmed. They pursued him, and a rare race he led them over cliff and crag, across rock and ravine, until at last they saw with exultation that he made right for the chasm in question, and there they made sure of securing him. It seemed as if he had forgotten the position of the cleft, and only remembered it when he got within a hundred yards or thereabouts, for then he slackened his pace. The douaniers gained on him, and expected him to desist from his flight, and surrender. What was their surprise and consternation when they saw him, on reaching the edge of the chasm, spring from the ground with lizard-like agility, and by one bold leap clear the yawning abyss. The douaniers uttered a shout of rage and disappointment, and two of them ceased running; but the third, a man of great activity and courage, and who had frequently sworn to earn the reward set on the head of Juan, dared the perilous jump. He fell short; his head was dashed against the opposite rock, and his horror-struck companions, gazing down into the dark depth beneath, saw his body strike against the crags on its way to the bottom of the abyss. The smuggler escaped, and the spot where the tragical incident occurred was thenceforward known as "Le Saut du Contrebandier."

Before our guide had finished his narrative, we were unanimous in our wish to visit its scene, which we reached by the time he had brought the tale to a conclusion. It was certainly a most remarkable chasm, whose existence was only to be accounted for by reference to the volcanic agency of which abundant traces exist in Southern France. The whole side of the mountain was cracked and rent asunder, forming a narrow ravine of vast depth, in the manner of the famous Mexican barrancas. In some places

helpless, gazing with open mouth and strained eyeballs at our unhappy friend. What could we do? Were we to dare the leap, which one far more active and vigorous than ourselves had unsuccessfully attempted? It would have been courting destruction, without a chance of saving Ashley. But Dora put us to shame. One scream, and only one, she uttered, and then, gathering up her habit, she sprang unaided from her mule. Her cheek was pale as the whitest marble, but her presence of mind was unimpaired, and she seemed to gain courage and decision in the moment of peril.

"Your cravats, your handkerchiefs!" cried she, unfastening, as she spoke, her long cashmere scarf. Mechanically, M'Dermot and myself obeyed. With the speed of light and a woman's dexterity, she knotted together her scarf, a long silk cravat which I gave her, M'Dermot's handkerchief and mine, and securing—how, I know not—a stone at either extremity of the rope thus formed, she threw one end of it, with sure aim and steady hand, across the ravine and round the sapling already referred to. Then leaning forward till I feared she would fall into the chasm, and sprang forward to hold her back, she let go the other end. Ashley's hold was already growing feeble, his fingers were torn by the rock, the blood started from under his nails, and he turned his face toward us with a mute prayer for succour. At that moment the two ends of the shawl fell against him, and he instinctively grasped them. It was a moment of fearful suspense. Would the knots so hastily made resist the tension of his weight? They did so; he raised himself by strength of wrist. The sapling bent and bowed, but his hand was now close to it. He grasped it; another powerful effort, the last effort of despair, and he lay exhausted and almost senseless upon the rocky brink. At the same moment, with a cry of joy, Dora fell fainting into her brother's arms.

Of that day's adventures little remains to tell. A walk of a mile brought Ashley to a place where a bridge, thrown over the ravine, enabled him to cross it. I omit his thanks to Dora, his apologies for the alarm he had caused her, and his admiring eulogy of her presence of mind. Her manner of receiving them, and the look she gave him when, on rejoining us, he took her hand, and with a natural and grateful courtesy that prevented the action from appearing theatrical or unusual, pressed it to his lips, were anything but gratifying to me, whatever they may have been to him. She seemed no way displeased at the freedom. I was most confoundedly, but that Walter did not seem to observe.

The incident that had occurred, and Dora's request, brought our excursion to an abrupt termination, and we returned homeward. It appeared as if we were doomed to be a day of disagreeables. On reaching the inn, I found a letter which, thanks to my frequent change of place, and to the dilatoriness of continental post-offices, had been chasing me from town to town during the previous three weeks. It was from a lawyer, informing me of the death of a relative, and compelling me instantly to return to England to arrange some important business concerning a disputed will. The sum at stake was too considerable for me to neglect the summons, and with the worst possible grace I prepared to depart. I made some violent attempts to induce Ashley to accompany me, talked myself hoarse about fox-hunting and pheasant-shooting, and other delights of the approaching season; but all in vain. His passion for field-sport seemed entirely cooled; he seemed to have treated pheasants with contempt, and refused to be as much in love with the Pyrenees as I began to fear he was with Dora. There was nothing for it, but to set out alone,

ply elsewhere than to me. Since that day I have foresworn the practice. The End.

THE YAQUIS OF MEXICO.

Habits of the Shy People Who Are Now in Rebellion Again.

The Yaquis, with whom Mexico is now fighting, are a people who have long resisted civilization and persistently sought to exclude from their mountain fastnesses the whites, and especially the officials of the Mexican Government. Especially grievous to the Yaquis is the Mexican law requiring all men to wear trousers. When the Yaquis visit a civilized village to sell their rude pottery, their woven mats and the few other things they manufacture they do not put on their trousers until they are about to enter the corporate limits, and on their journey home they take off their hated garments as soon as they are clear of the village and put them in little bundles on top of their heads.

At ordinary times the Yaquis are reserved and exclusive rather than hostile. They sometimes desert their villages at the approach of strangers, leaving behind them nothing that can give aid or comfort to the invaders. When the attempt is made to penetrate their mountain retreats, then the Yaquis take measures of resistance, but even in this case they often do no more than block the paths by which the strangers must advance.

A traveller who attempted to penetrate into a part of the Yaqui country some years ago met with these tactics. As he and his companion approached a Yaqui village at the foot of the mountains they could see the natives scurrying off through the brush. When the travellers reached the village they found it empty. Even the food and some of the utensils had been carried off. The little thatched huts with earthen floor standing in the midst of small bean patches, contained nothing to excite the cupidity of the least civilized visitor.

No violence was offered to the explorers, but as they began to ascend the mountains they found evidence of the peculiar resistance of the Yaquis. Great rocks and trees were thrown across the narrow trail. From time to time they could see the Yaquis peeping out at them from behind a distant rock, or in the act of throwing obstructions across the trail. The resistance became so determined and effective at the end of two days that the explorers turned their backs upon the mountain heights and retreated to the valley, watched narrowly by the Yaquis.

Much of the Yaqui country is altogether unknown to the civilized Mexicans and has never been surveyed by the government engineers. There are extravagant traditions of mineral wealth in these unexplored lands and one belief current in Mexico is that the Yaqui country hides the ruins of an ancient and splendid capital. This city, according to tradition, occupies a mountain height not to be approached save by trails which the Yaquis jealously guard against intrusion.

The only strangers with whom the Yaquis are on friendly terms are stray members of the murderous Apache Indian tribe. Apaches outlawed from United States territory, have found an asylum in the Yaqui country. They are likely to prove effective aids to the Yaquis in the present war.

MADE THEMSELVES CHIMNEYS.

Famous Smoking Contests in Which Many Cigars Were Consumed.

Smoking is the temperate as well as

Floriculture.

RAISING GERANIUMS.

It is a very interesting operation and may prove quite remunerative writes Eleanor M. Lucas. If a new or odd geranium is produced it will pay from five dollars up to \$100 stock, depending upon the value of the variety as a novelty. The seeds can be bought, or if one has some of the varieties, experiments in hybridizing may be carried on. This is done by using a tiny soft brush and transferring the pollen from one bloom to the pistils of another. To prevent interference of the work by insects, bringing pollen from other plants, some small piece of oiled tissue paper is placed over the flowers treated, and all remain until the seed vessels ripen. One often obtains beautiful results from these crosses with characters of both parents, or as often again a plant is a failure as far as novelty is concerned. One cross may not give any apparent result, but by repeated crosses, keeping some distinct in view—as size or color of bloom, form of leaf or foliage—one may in the end approximate an ideal plant.

Having obtained the seed I take a shallow box about 6x18 inches, bore in the bottom 6 or 8 holes. The bottom is then covered with an inch of broken charcoal. This is covered with two inches of coarse manure, barnyard litter, rather fresh to reduce bottom heat. Four inches of loam rather sandy, follows. The manure level and free from stones. The seeds are scattered, covered with half an inch of loam and the whole is watered with very hot water, as hot as the hand will bear. It is covered with a pane of glass, and placed in a sunny situation. I usually sow my geranium seeds in April, as they will then be fine plants for summer blooming. In from four to six weeks the seedlings appear, the soil is moist, always watering with lukewarm water, but not wet, and they are covered at night to avoid the coolness as the seedlings appear. In the glass, or they will be weak and spindling. When the plants have developed four leaves, they are transferred to 2-inch pots, filled with soil. The best soil for this purpose is a leaf mold or a sandy loam, in light, but at the same time not too rich. Add to it about one-eighth of manure that is well decomposed. Each bushel of this mixture add a half inch pot of bone dust and a five cent pot of soot. Mix well together, plenty of drainage in the pots.

Place in a shady spot for a few days until the plants have recovered the shock of transplanting, then set them in the sun and water in abundance. Enrich with a fresh healthy growth by giving a shower bath, and at the end of five or six weeks the pots should be full of roots. Transfer to 4-inch pots with rich soil. Give a dose of manure once a week, and at the end of two months or perhaps six weeks the pots are again filled with roots. Then try to grow it, yet not too much. When these pots are about full with roots, the geraniums will bloom. I nip off all but one stem; this allows to perfect. The plants show indications of some variety or rarity I grow them for sale.

The pots are plunged in the ground in a sunny situation, and turned occasionally to prevent the plants from growing too much in one direction. The plants are sprayed and given a weekly dose of liquid manure. At the end of six weeks the plants are strong, rank growing shoots are nipped off, likewise all the buds. The beginning of September the plants are taken up and out of the pots, re-planted into larger pots with fresh soil.

the bottom of the abyss. The smuggler escaped, and the spot where the tragic incident occurred was thenceforward known as "Le Saut du Contrebondier."

Before our guide had finished his narrative, we were unanimous in our wish to visit its scene, which we reached by the time he had brought the tale to a conclusion. It was certainly a most remarkable chasm, whose existence was only to be accounted for by reference to the volcanic agency of which abundant traces exist in Southern France. The whole side of the mountain was cracked and rent asunder, forming a narrow ravine of vast depth, in the manner of the famous Mexican barrancas. In some places might be traced a sort of correspondence on the opposite sides; a recess on one side into which a projection on the other, would have nearly fitted, could some Antaeus have closed the fissure. This, however, was only here and there; generally speaking, the rocky brink was worn by the action of time and water, and the rock composing it sloped slightly downwards. The chasm was of various width, but was narrowest at the spot at which we reached it, and really did not appear so very terrible a leap as Cadet made it out to be. On looking down, a confusion of bush-covered crags was visible; and now that the sun was high, a narrow stream was to be seen, flowing, like a line of silver, at the bottom,—the ripple and rush of the water, repeated by the echoes of the ravine ascending to our ears with a noise like that of a cataract. On a large fragment of rock, a few yards from the brink, was rudely carved a date, and below it two letters. They were the initials, so our guide informed us, of the unfortunate douanier who had there met his death.

We had remained for half a minute or so gazing down into the ravine, when Ashley, who was on the right of the party, broke silence.

"Pshaw!" said he, stepping back from the edge, "that's no leap. Why, I'll jump across it myself."

"For heaven's sake!" cried Dora.

"Ashley!" I exclaimed, "don't be a fool!"

But it was too late. What mad impulse possessed him I cannot say; but certain I am, from my knowledge of his character, that it was no foolish bravado or schoolboy desire to show off, that seduced him to so wild a freak. The fact was, but for the depth below, the leap did not look at all formidable, not above four or five feet, but in reality it was a deal wider. It was probably this deceitful appearance, and perhaps the feeling which Englishmen are apt to entertain, that for feats of strength and agility, no men surpass them, that convinced Walter of the ease with which he could jump across. Before we could stop him, he took a short run, and jumped.

A scream from Dora was echoed by an exclamation of horror from M'Dermot and myself. Ashley had cleared the chasm and alighted on the opposite edge, but it was shelving and slippery, and his feet slipped from under him. For one moment it appeared as if he would instantly be dashed to pieces, but in falling he managed to catch the edge of the rock, which at that place formed an angle. There he hung by his hands, his whole body in the air, without a possibility of raising himself; for below the edge the rock was smooth and receding, and even could he have reached it, he would have found no foot-hold. One desperate effort he made to grasp a stunted and leafless sapling that grew in a crevice at not more than a foot from the edge, but it failed, and nearly caused his instant destruction. Desisting further effort, he hung motionless, his hands convulsively cramped to the edge of rock, which afforded so slippery and difficult a hold, that his sustaining himself by it at all seemed a miracle, and could only be the result of uncommon muscular power. It was evident that no human strength could possibly maintain him for more than a minute or two in that position; below was an abyss, a hundred or more feet deep—to all appearance his last hour was come.

M'Dermot and I stood against

the death of a relative, and compelling me instantly to return to England to arrange some important business concerning a disputed will. The sum at stake was too considerable for me to neglect the summons, and with the worst possible grace I prepared to depart. I made some violent attempts to induce Ashley to accompany me, talked myself hoarse about fox-hunting and pheasant-shooting, and other delights of the approaching season; but all in vain. His passion for field-sport seemed entirely cooled; he seemed to be as much with the Pyrenees as I began to fear he was with Dora. There was nothing for it but to set out alone, which I accordingly did, having previously obtained from M'Dermot the plan of their route, and the name of the place where he and his sister thought of wintering. I was determined, so soon as I had settled my affairs, to return to the continent and propose for Dora.

Man proposes and God disposes, says the proverb. In my case, I am prepared to prove that the former part of the proverb lied abominably. Instead of a fortnight in London being, as I had too sanguinely hoped, sufficient for the settlement of the business that took me thither, I was detained several months, and compelled to make sundry journeys to the north of England. I wrote several times to M'Dermot, and had one letter from him, but no more. Jack was a notoriously bad correspondent, and I scarcely wondered at his silence.

Summer came—my lawsuit was decided, and sick to death of briefs and barristers, parchments and attorneys, I once more found myself my own master. An application to M'Dermot's London banker procured me his address. He was then in Switzerland, but was expected down the Rhine, and letters to Wiesbaden would find him. That was enough for me; my head and heart were still full of Dora M'Dermot; and two days after I had obtained information, the "Antwerpen" steamer deposited me on Belgian ground.

"Mr. M'Dermot is stopping here?" I inquired of, or rather affirmed to, the head waiter at the Four Seasons hotel at Wiesbaden. If the fellow had told me he was not, I believe I should have knocked him down.

"He is, sir. You will find him in the Cursaal gardens with Madame sa saeur."

Off I started to the gardens. They were in full bloom and beauty, crowded with flowers and frauleins and foreigners of all nations. The little lake sparkled in the sunshine, and the waterfowl skimmed over it in all directions. But it's little I cared for such matters. I was looking for Dora, sweet Dora—Dora M'Dermot.

At the corner of a walk I met her brother.

"Jack!" I exclaimed, grasping his hand with the most vehement affection. "I'm delighted to see you."

"And I'm glad to see you, my boy," was the rejoinder. "I was wondering you did not answer my last letter, but I suppose you thought to join us sooner."

"Your last letter!" I exclaimed, "I have written three times since I heard from you."

"The devil you have!" cried Jack. "Do you mean to say you did not get the letter I wrote you from Paris a month ago, announcing—"

I did not hear another word, for just then, round a corner of the shrubbery, came Dora herself, more charming than ever, all grace and smiles and beauty. But I saw neither beauty nor smiles nor grace; all I saw was, that she was leaning on the arm of that provokingly handsome dog, Walter Ashley. For a moment I stood petrified, and then extending my hand,

"Miss M'Dermot!" I exclaimed.

She drew back a little, with a smile and a blush. Her companion stepped forward.

"My dear fellow," said he, "there is no such person. Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Ashley."

If any of my friends wish to be presented to pretty girls with twenty thousand pounds, they had better ap-

mountain height not to be approached save by trails which the Yaquis jealously guard against intrusion.

The only strangers with whom the Yaquis are on friendly terms, are stray members of the murderous Apache Indian tribe. Apaches outlawed from United States territory, have found an asylum in the Yaqui country. They are likely to prove effective aids to the Yaquis in the present war.

MADE THEMSELVES CHIMNEYS.

Famous Smoking Contests in Which Many Cigars Were Consumed.

Smoking is the temperate as well as the contemplative man's recreation and great smokers are loath to exhibit their tobacco-consuming abilities by engaging in smoking contests. Still, however, there have been some curious tobacco races. In 1723 there was a great smoking contest at Oxford, England, a scaffold being erected in front of an inn for the accommodation of the competitors. The conditions were that anyone, man or woman, who could smoke three ounces of tobacco first, without drinking or leaving the stage, should have a prize of twelve shillings.

"Many tried," said Hearne, "and 'twas thought that a journeyman tailor of St. Peters in the east would have been the victor, he smoking faster than and being many pipes before the rest, but at last he was so sick 'twas though he would have died, and an old man that had been a builder and smoking gently came off the conqueror, smoking the three ounces quite out, and he told me that after that he smoked three or four pipes the same evening."

About forty years ago a gentleman agreed to smoke a pound weight of strong cigars in twelve hours. The 100 cigars making up the pound were all to be smoked down to one-inch butts. The match was decided on a Thames steamer, plying between London and Chelsea, and by taking up his position well forward the smoker had the full benefit of the wind. The contest began at 10 a.m., and in the first hour the smoker consumed sixteen cigars. After nine hours smoking eighty-six had been disposed of, and with three hours to go and only fourteen to smoke the backer of time gave in. The winner declared that he felt no discomfort during the contest and finished off the 100 cigars that evening. More recently a solid cigar case and 200 cigars were offered to the smoker who consumed most cigars in two hours. Food, drink, and medicine were forbidden. There were seventeen entries. After the first hour ten competitors retired. The winner, who smoked without pause without who smoked without pause from start to finish, reduced ten large cigars to ashes in the two hours, while his nearest competitor only finished seven. The people of Lille are inveterate smokers, and to decide the championship of the town a smoking contest was held. Each competitor was provided with a pipe, fifty grammes, about an ounce and three-quarters, of tobacco and a pot of beer. The one who smoked the tobacco first was to be the winner. At the signal the air was filled with clouds of smoke. In thirteen minutes a workman 45 years of age had reduced his weed to ashes, while seven minutes later the second man finished his little smoker. After such herculean smoking matches it is scarcely necessary to mention the American contest, in which the winner smoked 100 cigarettes in six hours and thirty-five minutes.

AN OLD ADAGE ENFORCED.

Your remarks are ill-timed, Mr. Slowpay, said the boarding house landlady. There is a time for everything you know.

Yes, I know, replied Mr. Slowpay, as he helped himself to another plate of hash, and I am forcibly reminded that this is the time.

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The pots are plunged in the ground in a sunny situation, and turned slightly to prevent the plants from being sprayed and given weekly dose of liquid manure. strong, rank growing shoots are cut off, likewise all the buds, the beginning of September the taken up and out of the pots, re- into larger pots with fresh started into growth and on the approach of cold weather brought in. They make a fine display all winter and the following spring cutting rooted and sold, or the plants are tiredly disposed of and a new started.

If the plants after the one has bloomed, do not promise to transfer them to the garden at them bloom. In our climate, geraniums are cut back after the frost and the roots well protected straw or leaves, the plants come in the spring and bloom all the son. These make a fine display are excellent for seeding purposes. With patience and perseverance possible to achieve some excellent results, and the keen enjoyment of these alone will fully repay the trouble.

ABOUT PANSY CULTURE.

The pansy is a flower that is loved by everyone. All who have den try to grow it, yet not man its admirers really understand it its well enough to enable them to obtain the best results in its culture.

The pansy loves cool weather gives its finest bloom in late summer and early summer, and again in fall, if the plants have been properly treated. The intense heat of summer affects the vitality of the plant, the flowers wax smaller and less numerous, and the plants themselves to die down during the hot days. seldom actually die; but live on in a "poor dying rate" until the cool of autumn come, with the return of autumnal rains, when they get a lease of life, and would give a fine display of flowers were they not overtaken by winter just as they are ready for new.

E. E. Rexford, a well known florist, says:

"I encourage the plants to their resting spell. To do this I put back early in July. No matter how full of blossoms and buds they may be, I harden my heart and sacrifice all, preferring to do this before the plants are exhausted by flower cut away the greater part of the growth, leaving little but the roots of the plant with a lot of short, sturdy stalks radiating from it, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. It is a heroic treatment, but there is no loss in it, as will be observed later. For weeks the plants will stand as if debating whether to live or die, and you may think you have killed them. But possess your patience. Examine the plants carefully, and you will find that plump buds are forming all about a crown of the plants, and you will understand that when conditions are favorable to growth these buds will develop into branches, and will give the benefits the plants are deriving from the treatment given."

"As soon as the hot weather is over—but not before—apply fertilizer, like finely ground bone or some of the flower foods that are in the market, by digging it in the roots of the plants. In a time you will find the plants beginning to make a strong, luxuriant growth, nor will it be long before some buds will appear. And these buds have developed, will give you plants of large size and rich color."

Floriculture.

RAISING GERANIUMS.

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there will be hundreds of them, and you will think your plants have renewed their youth. And from that time on until snow falls your bed will be full of pansies as fine as any that opened in the spring."

Mr. Rexford says the old plants, thus treated, have more force and thus blossom more abundantly than young ones could be expected to do, but this force must be preserved in the plants by the management indicated above. This treatment he deduced from a careful study of the pansy and its nature, and the influence of climatic conditions upon it. The doing without flowers for a couple of months in midsummer, when the plants don't amount to anything anyway, is more than atoned for by the magnificence and profusion of bloom during the late autumn.

FERNS.

One of the prettiest and cheapest ways of beautifying the home is by the use of ferns. They are always refreshing, because they suggest the shadows and the cool breezes of the woods, and one can scarcely have too many of them. Nothing is a more graceful house trimming than a row of ferns close to the porch; and if that place is too sunny, they can be scattered about the house in jardinières or rustic boxes. When getting them from the woods, remember to transplant them quickly, as wilted ferns seldom revive.

MUST STARVE TO LIVE.

The Only Policy to Be Pursued by the Cautious Man.

Medical science has taken up the food question so closely during recent years and gone to such trouble and expense to find out every deleterious quality in articles of every-day consumption that the man who studies hygiene attentively can only eat—if he believes all he reads—at the great risk of contracting disease or poisoning himself.

Bread is not to be thought of as an article of diet. It is a treacherous compound, consisting largely of alum and potatoes, and, concocted in some insanitary cellar, it is teeming with microbes and totally unfit for food.

No careful man will touch beef owing to the number of tuberculous carcasses which are constantly being placed upon the market. Mutton and lamb are also to be tabooed on similar grounds, and no one would think of touching pork for fear the late-lamented piggy might have died of swine fever.

The vegetarian chortles in his joy and points out that none of these things, except bread, affect his style of dining. But his triumph is short-lived. Root vegetables are to be dreaded because of wire-worm, tomatoes induce cancer, cabbages may become poisonous by the application of improper fertilizers, and therefore are best left alone, while, in addition to the disease microbe which devotes its attention to the potato, there is always the risk of damage to the digestive organs.

Butter and milk are poisoned with boracic acid and other noxious preservatives, to say nothing of the artificial coloring matter which is frequently added. Because so many of them are packed in cans to keep them good, and recently, too, a French bacillus has found his way in through the shell. In addition to other drawbacks, cheese helps to ruin digestion.

Raw fruit helps along cholera to a great extent. It also contains prussic acid round the skin, pips and stone.

SEE PLANETS AT MIDDAY.

THE UNDERGROUND OBSERVATORY OF PROF. WATSON.

The Impracticable Scheme of a Wisconsin Professor—Experiment Watched With Interest.

The little building crouched on the south side of Observatory Hill, could tell a story of life sacrificed in the cause of science, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Prof. James C. Watson spent the last cent he had in building it, and died of congestion of the lungs brought on by exposure, just as the structure was nearing completion. His ideas were carried out, but were found to be erroneous. By means of this observatory Astronomer Watson thought he could study the stars during the daytime and especially two planets which he thought he saw circling the sun inside the orbit of Mercury.

To the uninitiated this little house looks like a very ordinary piece of masonry; but it isn't. It covers, as a lid to a teapot, a cellar that is something over fifty feet deep. On the crest of the hill above the little house is an oblong mass of red brick, covered with a thick plank door. Lifting this door you see a tunnel eighteen inches in diameter that penetrates the hill. If you dropped down this tunnel you would land at the bottom of the cellar of the little house, 100 feet below. This sounds like a description of "Jacob's ladder" in Anthony Hope's tale, "The Prisoner of Zenda." Prof. Watson thought that by placing a telescope at the bottom of the tunnel in the cellar he could see the stars just as they are seen at noon-day from the bottom of a deep well or canon. What he wanted in particular to study was two planets that he supposed he saw during a total eclipse of the sun in 1878.

WATSON'S TRAGIC DEATH.

This observatory is known to the scientific world as the Watson Solar Observatory, and the experiment was watched with the greatest interest by astronomers all over the world. After Watson's tragic death his successor, Edward S. Holden, tried to carry out the idea, but he met with only partial success. It now appears that the luminous bodies that Watson saw were not planets, but two fixed stars, that occupied the same relative position at certain periods that Watson thought his planets did.

Prof. Watson was the first director of Washburn Observatory. He was a very large man, with dense black hair and beard. Prior to his coming to Wisconsin he had held the position of head astronomer at the Michigan State University, and was considered one of the leading American scientists in his special field. He died in the prime of life.

The other day Prof. George Comstock, the present director of Washburn Observatory, stopped work on his report to the President as a member of the board of visitors to the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, long enough to tell the history of the unique building that sits at the foot of the hill just below the director's window. "It's a queer story," he said. "About forty years ago a Frenchman by the name of La Verrier imagined that he had discovered a planet revolving about the sun inside the orbit of Mercury. This, of course, attracted great attention, and search was made for it during the total solar eclipse of 1878. Prof. J. C. Watson, a former director of this observatory, but at that time connected with the observatory of Michigan, went out to Wyoming where he would be aided by the clear atmosphere. He returned filled with the belief that he had discovered two planets where only one had been suspected. Coming to Wisconsin in the same year, he endeavored to raise funds for the construction of an observatory and apparatus which would enable him to see

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record.

A Chicago street beggar who died a few days ago left a fortune of \$40,000.

The damage to crops by the Texas flood is estimated at not less than \$40,000,000.

California produces about one-third of the almonds consumed in the United States.

The will of the late Robert C. Billings, of Boston, leaves \$100,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Jerome Hall Raymond, the new president of the University of West Virginia, was a newsboy in early life.

There are in Boston 71,571 persons born in Ireland; Ireland furnished one prisoner to every 20 of her native residents.

There is more money in the United States now than there was a year ago by nearly a hundred millions of dollars.

The working classes form 69 per cent. the middle class 25 per cent., and the upper class 3 per cent., of the population of the United States.

Only in New York, Buffalo, Yonkers, Boston, Chicago, Brookline, Mass., Providence, Philadelphia and Worcester are public baths maintained.

The Tenth Pennsylvania is coming home, but with sadly decimated ranks, the total of 1,272 having been reduced during the Philippine campaign to 746.

Bailey Harroll, who has just passed away in Cleves, Ohio, was a school teacher in his younger days, and gave ex-President Benjamin Harrison his early training.

The directors of one of Pittsburgh's Public schools have decided to establish in the school building a spacious swimming pool and shower baths for the use of the pupils.

A Washington friend of Admiral Dewey says the great sailor is a splendid wit and story teller. He can also spin a yarn of his own experience which would rival the strangest fiction.

Mrs. Stotsenberg, wife of the Nebraska colonel who was killed by the Filipinos, was on shipboard at the time of her husband's death, and did not learn of the event until thirty days after it took place.

Though the Philippines are an agricultural country they do not produce enough food for the consumption of the inhabitants, and it is the custom to draw upon rice-producing countries such as Cochinchina, China.

Gov. Mount, of Indiana, spent his vacation on his model farm, putting his time in in a personal inspection of his property, spending whole days in the fields, and not infrequently lending a helping hand to his laborers.

Professor Rush Rhees, of the faculty of the Newton Theological Seminary of the Rochester University, will be one of the youngest college presidents in the country, being but 29 years old.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the Greek scholar and Cornell philologist, will not accept the presidency of the University of California unless the regents promise him full control of its faculty. The matter is now in abeyance.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is going to

When these pots are about filled with roots, the geraniums will nip off all but one flower this fall to perfect. If my show indications of some beauty I grow them for wintering.

Pots are plunged in the ground, sunny situation, and turned occasionally to prevent the plants from becoming too close to the ground. They are sprayed and given a liberal dose of liquid manure. The rank growing shoots are nipped, likewise all the buds. About beginning of September they are up and out of the pots, repotted in larger pots with fresh earth, and into growth and on the approach of cold weather brought inside, make a fine display all winter, the following spring cuttings are taken and sold, or the plants are disposed of and a new lot made.

The plants after the one stalk loomed, do not promise well. I set them to the garden and let them bloom. In our climate, if the plants are cut back after the first and the roots well protected with leaves, the plants come up in spring and bloom all the season. These make a fine display and are excellent for seeding purposes. Patience and perseverance it is to achieve some excellent results and the keen enjoyment of success will fully repay the trouble.

ABOUT PANSY CULTURE.

Pansy is a flower that is beloved by everyone. All who have a garden to grow it, yet not many of them really understand its habits enough to enable them to obtain the best results in its culture.

Pansy loves cool weather. It attains its finest bloom in late spring or early summer, and again in the fall. The plants have been properly wintered. The intense heat of midsummer affects the vitality of the plants; the flowers wax smaller and less numerous and the plants themselves seem to dwindle during the hot days. They actually die; but live on at "a dying rate" until the cool days of autumn come, with the refreshing rains, when they get a fresh start, and would give a fine crop if they were not overtaken by frost just as they are ready for business.

Rexford, a well known writer on floral topics, says:

"To encourage the plants to take a good spell. To do this I put them early in July. No matter how blossoms and buds they may be, on my heart and sacrifice them, referring to do this before the plants are exhausted by flowering. I give the greater part of the plants, leaving little but the crown plant with a lot of short, stumpy radiating from it, like spokes of a wheel. It looks like a treatment, but there is kindness in it, as will be observed later on. The plants will stand still, debating whether to live or die, but you may think you have almost them. But possess your soul in patience. Examine the plants closely and you will find that plump little buds are forming all about at the base of the plants, and you will then find that when conditions are favorable to growth these buds will develop into branches, and will recognize the benefits the plants are getting from the treatment given."

Soon as the hot weather seems over—but not before—apply some manure, like finely ground bone meal or the flower foods that are on the market, by digging it in round about the plants. In a short time you will find the plants beginning to make a strong, luxuriant growth, nor will it be long before blossoms will appear. And these, when fully developed, will give you flowers of large size and rich coloring;

the disease microbe which devotes its attention to the potato, there is always the risk of damage to the digestive organs.

Butter and milk are poisoned with boracic acid and other noxious preservatives, to say nothing of the artificial coloring matter which is frequently added. Because so many of them are packed in cans to keep them good, and recently, too, a French bacillus has found his way in through the shell. In addition to other drawbacks, cheese helps to ruin digestion.

Raw fruit helps along cholera to a great extent. It also contains prussic acid round the skin, pipe and stone. When cooked it induces dysentery.

Of tinned and potted stuffs little need be said, except that the solder of the tins makes for lead poisoning, and potted meats have recently been shown to be simply a mass of spoiled rotten filth and garbage.

Fish, although possessing highly nutritious qualities, should be avoided, owing to the large quantity which is sold in an unfit state for human consumption, and the difficulty of obtaining it really fresh.

With beverages the same difficulties present themselves to the careful feeder. Beer, wines or spirits are not to be thought of. They affect the brain and eyes, and act injuriously upon the coating of the stomach. Tea and coffee may set up insanity, but at the least they are sure to induce dyspepsia. Water is full of disease germs, and, if distilled, becomes dangerous by reason of its lack of mineral matter in solution.

Poultry, if fresh, appears to be the most wholesome sort of dish, as there is only a vague, undecided sort of microbe to its account. Therefore, duck and green peas appear to be the dish to make a stand upon; but let the peas be fresh, as the tinned sort are poisonous, owing to a solution of sulphate of copper being employed to give them a fresh, bright color.

STRANGELY MIXED MARRIAGES.

Remarkable Cases of It in England and Australia.

The two following cases would be difficult to surpass: One was in England, the other in Australia. Some time ago a marriage took place in Birmingham which brought about a very complicated state of family relations. The woman had been married three times before, and each time had taken for her husband a widower with children. Her fourth husband was a widower, and, as he had children by his first wife, who was herself a widow with children when he married her, the newly married couple started their matrimonial companionship with a family composed of the progeny of eight previous marriages.

Another curious case was that of Dr. King, of Adelaide, a widower, who married a Miss Norris. Shortly after the doctor's honeymoon, the doctor's son married a sister of the doctor's wife. Then a brother of the doctor's wife married the doctor's daughter. In other words the doctor's son became his stepmother's brother-in-law, and the doctor's daughter became her stepmother's sister-in-law. The doctor by the marriage of his son to the sister of the doctor's wife became father-in-law to his sister-in-law, and the doctor's wife by the marriage of her sister to her stepson, became stepmother-in-law to her only sister. By the marriage of the brother of the doctor's wife to the doctor's daughter the doctor became father-in-law to his brother-in-law, and the doctor's wife became stepmother-in-law to her own brother. It is an unsolved problem as to what relationship the children of the contracting parties are to each other.

About forty years ago a Frenchman by the name of La Verrier imagined that he had discovered a planet revolving about the sun inside the orbit of Mercury. This, of course, attracted great attention, and search was made for it during the total solar eclipse of 1878. Prof. J. C. Watson, a former director of this observatory, but at that time connected with the observatory of Michigan, went out to Wyoming, where he would be aided by the clear atmosphere. He returned filled with the belief that he had discovered two planets where only one had been suspected. Coming to Wisconsin in the same year, he endeavored to raise funds for the construction of an observatory and apparatus which would enable him to see and observe these planets at all times of the day instead of at total eclipses of the sun.

AT HIS OWN EXPENSE.

"Finding it difficult to obtain funds, he constructed at his own expense the Solar Observatory, at the foot of this hill, facing the south. The distinctive feature of this structure is the very deep cellar connected by an underground passage with the hollow-brick piers at the top of the hill. It was Watson's intention to place a mirror on the pier and reflect down the tube into the cellar rays of light coming from any desired part of the sky, and by means of a telescope, in the cellar to examine in broad daylight the stars just as they are to be seen from the bottom of a deep well. He did not live to see the completion of his plan, but he died believing in the certain success of his undertaking. After his death, in 1880, his successor, Edward S. Holden, endeavored to carry out Watson's scheme, but met with no very great degree of success.

"The long tube up which the telescope was pointed was of some advantage in the daytime. But stars were never discerned so faint as the planets Watson supposed he had discovered. It now appears probable that Watson was mistaken in regard to his planets. They have never been seen since 1878, and evidence is strong to show that he observed by mistake two fixed stars which exist in the region where he supposed he found the planets."

Now, the queerly constructed little house is occupied by two students who get out of bed at unearthly hours of the morning to note the temperature, the amount of rainfall, the velocity of the wind, and the half-hundred little routine matters that go with the running of a big astronomical observatory. A part of the legendary history of the University of Wisconsin tells how a freshman was initiated into one of the fraternities by being slid down the tube from the sun-dial to the cellar.

INSANE GENIUSES.

The Preponderance of Cracked Intellects in the World's Brains.

There is some relation between extraordinary activity of mind and insanity. Geniuses are apt to exhibit symptoms of mental alienation, and, singular to relate, their children are usually inferior to those of average men.

For instance, Cromwell was a hypochondriac, and had visions; Dean Swift inherited insanity, and was himself not a little mad; Shelley was called by his friends "Mad Shelley;" Charles Lamb went crazy; Johnson was another hypochondriac; Coleridge was a morbid maniac; Milton was of a morbid turn of mind, nearly approaching insanity—modern ideas as to madness are largely formed on the description evolved by his diseased imagination, and Byron said he was visited by ghosts.

THEIRSELVES AND THEMSELVES.

Professor, asked the young man who was struggling to get an education, shall I speak of the people not liking to hear the truth about their foolish selves, or should it be them foolish

of his property, spending whole days in the fields, and not infrequently lending a helping hand to his laborers.

Professor Rush Rhees, of the faculty of the Newton Theological Seminary of the Rochester University, will be one of the youngest college presidents in the country, being but 22 years old.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the Greek scholar and Cornell philologist, will not accept the presidency of the University of California unless the regents promise him full control of its faculty. The matter is now in abeyance.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins is going to Europe this summer—partly to visit in Scotland such places as Thrums and Drumochty, in which she is particularly interested, her liking for the books of Barrie and Ian Maclaren being acute.

The bombardment of Samoa by the British and American naval forces is going to prove a rather costly affair. Claims for damages aggregating \$35,000 have been filed with the State Department at Washington. Most of them are by foreign residents.

Miss Celia Miles, the only daughter of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, is a great favorite of Washington society. She is a blonde, tall, remarkably graceful, and with the frank, unaffected ways of army girls generally. She is an accomplished musician and linguist and a splendid horsewoman.

The culture of the olive in the United States is increasing rapidly, and in California the industry has attained such proportions that already \$500,000 is invested in it. Olives were first introduced into the State by the Franciscan missions almost a century ago. The oldest olive trees in California date from the last century.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A true love letter is written with utter disregard of future possibilities.

The man who fails to find his level probably failed to do his level best.

Love laughs at locksmiths, but the majority of them marry just the same.

When a man starts out to cover his tracks he makes a lot of new ones.

When we see a man striking an attitude we always feel like knocking him down.

The critic ignores the meaning of the author and dilates on what he should mean.

We always get more or less than we hope for, and it's usually something different.

No one has succeeded in securing an instantaneous photograph of a lingering kiss.

Patience is a good thing to have and it's a wise man who knows when not to use it.

A fish seldom gets into trouble if it keeps its mouth shut—and the same might be said of a man.

Some men resemble the bottom number of fractions; the bigger they appear the less they really are.

The short tale is all right in literature, but the docked horse no doubt thinks it is all wrong in fly time.

When a woman takes a husband for better or for worse she nearly always finds him worse than she expected.

The rate of vibration of the rattlesnake's tail is said to be sixty per second. If you doubt it count for yourself.

TOO COMMON.

Lottie—We had corn to eat at our house to-day.

Tottie—That's nothin'; we feed our cow corn all the time.

STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY,

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will It End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

CHAPTER I.

Looking at them as they lie in the bow windows of the vendors of old old-wedding rings of every size—orn, bruised, taken, most of them, rom hands that will never more be aised to caress or to threaten—who realize the tragedies that belong to heir history! The love of which hey were the outward symbol is nown on earth no more—the wave of ime has passed over it, obliterating ll trace; but what poetry, what rance, what tragedy ever equalled the ories attached to these old, worn edding rings?

I have a story to tell of one—the ing that Paul Waldron placed on his ife's finger—a ring of plain, thick old.

The birds that had built their nests n the grand old trees of Dene Woods ere singing their vesper hymn; the orest glades, the dells and knolls, the ark, tangled shrubs, were all bathed n a flood of golden sunset light.

On the eastern side of the wood stood the pretty little cottage that had een given to Paul Waldron for himself and his beautiful young wife—a cottage such as poets delight to sing of—all covered with wild roses and woodbine, and with trailing sprays of jessamine, its windows framed with flowers, its rustic porch overgrown with scarlet creepers, and its large, old-fashioned garden containing almost every sweet flower that grows.

As it appeared now in the evening sunlight, the air so full of richest fragrance, the roses all abloom, the little brook close by singing as it ran, the birds filling the air with jubilant song, the cottage in itself furnished matter for a poem.

At the door, looking intently down one of the broad woodland paths, stood a young and most beautiful woman—Ismay Waldron, Paul Waldron's wife, the mother of the lovely little boy playing on the grass. She was only nineteen, and marked by great girlish beauty.

She had hair of shining brown, which looked like gold in the sunshine; it covered a head of most perfect shape and symmetry, raining in waving masses round a neck that also was perfect—it was such hair as the old masters loved to paint in their famous pictures of Mary Magdalene. She had eyes of an indescribable violet hue, with a golden light in their clear depth; they were bright and proud, but the long silken lashes softened them into wondrous beauty. Her brows were straight, and her forehead was white, rounded at the temples, and full of ideality. She had ripe red lips, the upper one short, the lower one full—a beautiful mouth that would have made even a plain face lovely; the chin was delicately moulded, and the curves of the neck and shoulders were full of grace.

Ismay Waldron was that most perfect of all poems—a beautiful woman. Her dress was quite plain, but the homely material only showed the marvelous beauty of her girlish figure to greater advantage. The hand that shaded her eyes was white and graceful. One might have wondered how she—living in a cottage, the wife of a man who worked hard for his daily bread—came by this dainty beauty, this delicate, graceful loveliness that would have been fit dowry for a queen.

Suddenly her eyes brightened, and a low musical laugh came from her lips. She heard her husband's footsteps, saw him in the distance and hastened to meet him.

Paul Waldron had the true Norman type of face—dark, handsome, full of fire and power. He had dark eyes from which an undaunted soul looked out on the world, dark hair that clustered round a noble head, firm, well-closed lips, a tall, manly figure.

had been holding her tightly clasped in his arms, but now he let his arms fall nervously. She looked up at him again with a smile that was beautiful to behold.

"Will it be so very long before you are rich, Paul?"

"I cannot say, Ismay. At present I have but little chance. I am Squire Schofield's steward; I keep his woods in order, and look after the farms. I have just sufficient money to keep our home—no more."

"But," she remonstrated, her lovely eyes growing dim with tears, "you told me that you would make money some day."

His face cleared; brighter thoughts evidently arose within him.

"That will be my patents, Ismay."

I have something like a genius for machineries, I believe. If I could but find time to work at one of my inventions, I think I could make a fortune."

"Then it is all uncertain?" she questioned, despondingly.

He drew his tall figure to its full height.

"I am vain enough to think the contrary, sweet, I have now an idea—if I could but work it out—as to an inexpensive method of improving the working power of steam engines. If anything should ever come of that, I shall be a rich man, Ismay."

"Then you must turn your mind to it, Paul," she said, caressingly.

"My darling," he responded, wistfully, "I would rather be poor—ah, believe me, love!—far rather. I am quite happy in this peaceful woodland life of ours; it seems to me ten thousand times more beautiful than anything that money could give; and it seems to me that if I won wealth I should in some measure lose you. Why, Ismay, the whole world would not compensate me for the loss of one atom of your affection!"

And again that deep and wonderful love of his seemed to master him.

"You think of nothing but love," she said. "I think of a thousand things besides."

He looked at her half doubtingly.

"I have read of women whose souls were not fully awakened," he said; "but that cannot be the case with you. My own soul came into full, perfect and beautiful life when I first saw and loved you. Money and luxury have no charm for me."

"They have a great charm for me, Paul. Of course I love you very dearly; but, when you have won for me all my hearts desires, I shall love you ever more."

The words were not kind; but she bent her lovely face near him with a smile that made him forget everything in the world except her.

"If I am to make a fortune," he said, suddenly, "I must study hard. Shall we have just one half hour out among the flowers? Afterwards I will get my books and do my best."

She accompanied him, and as they stood among the roses, Paul Waldron said to himself that no flower that bloomed was so fair as his beautiful wife. If it were possible, he would win name, fame, and gold for her sweet sake—he would study hard, toil that she might have the toys her heart was fixed upon.

"They are but toys, after all," he said to himself. "She loves dress and jewels—these are women's toys."

He took himself to task for having even for a moment felt impatient with her.

Should I feel, vexed because the birds love the sunshine," he said to himself, "or the butterflies love flowers? They follow their instincts. My beautiful Ismay, in loving all things bright and fair, only follows hers."

"If money could not buy beautiful things, you would not care for it. Is-

STORY OF POOR CARLOTTA

THE MOST UNFORTUNATE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

As Related By the Princess Salm-Salm—Deposed Queen To-Day Dwells in Mingle State in a Magnificent Brussels Retreat.

Poor Carlotta! The memory of her is woven in among the saddest experiences of my life. I marvel greatly that the world has forgotten her—that there seems to be no heart throb of human sympathy to respond to the thought that for 33 years she has been confined in the royal retreat for an insane Empress at Palace Lacken, in the outskirts of Brussels, writes the Princess Salm-Salm.

As a member—a lady in waiting—of her Court in the City of Mexico, 34 years ago, I take up my pen to inscribe her story, the parallel of which is not contained in history, certainly not in modern history.

Carlotta, daughter of Leopold I., of Belgium, wife of Maximilian of Mexico, niece and namesake of the Duchess of Kent, cousin of Queen Victoria, friend of Eugenie, sister of the King of Belgium, although linked in countless ways to the present time, has yet been as one dead for a third of a century. In her own country her name is an unspoken one. In the City of Mexico many of the monuments and decorations of the city bear tribute to her memory, while at the castle of Miramar, in Trieste, the recent home of the late unfortunate Empress of Austria, are still many evidences of Carlotta's residence there.

Born a Princess and educated to wear a crown, now, although Carlotta has lived but 59 years, 33 of them have been passed within the walls of an asylum for the insane. Married at 17, a Queen at 24, and a lunatic at 26, she was bereft of father, husband, empire and reason in the short space of 18 months, and then, by the irony of fate, forever banished from human memory. Carlotta's career was almost kinetoscopic in the rapidity of its changes—promising in its inception, magnificent in its rise, pathetic, dramatic, tragic in

ITS DECLINE AND FALL.

Although Carlotta was more potential in Mexican history during her short reign in that country than was her imperial husband himself, the records of that time ignore her efforts, belittle her achievements, and refer to her endowments of executive ability, political sagacity, mental culture and strong womanly character in the most impersonal and incidental manner. It was her regal training, her dominant spirit, her constant insistence, which prevailed over the weak, vacillating, easily influenced and almost effeminate character of Maximilian.

It was Carlotta's ambition, to be an Empress that was the cause of their misfortunes; Had she waited for the drama of circumstances to unfold itself she would have occupied the throne of Austria, for Maximilian would have succeeded Francis Joseph, his brother, whose only son, Rudolph, committed suicide.

If her star had reached its zenith later in the century, her memory would have lived, perpetuated by her sisters, not for the ambitious Empress, but for the high principle of genuine womanhood, evidenced by the good

and which, under the delicate touch of Carlotta's genius and taste, became and remains to-day, the most beautiful. The palace, or as it was called, the Castle of Chapultepec, at that time an uninviting mass of chaotic masonry, surmounting a prehistoric seismic disturbance had projected out of the level plain. It was practically in the same location in which the Americans left after the battle which has made name historic.

The beautiful park which surrounds it was neglected, the resort of wandering animals and bandits, and Carlotta's first work was its renovation. Her deft hand left its imprint everywhere among the giant cypresses in the park, in the new and winnowed roads, among the new statues, the rejuvenation of Montezuma's Palace in every vista that the eyes could see and in every pathway upon which feet could tread. Her own private garden was, and still remains, the roof of the castle, and among the favorite flowers, the Empress and her husband passed hours of leisure. There she tended growing plants with her own hands, there no servant ever entered save under specific directions, and even the Emperor was excluded by own order, except when invited to participate in its beauties.

BY ITS FAIR AUTOCRAT.

There are, to-day, growing trees and shrubs in Carlotta's garden, were planted by her own hands, there is in preservation a bed of pansies exactly as she planned and for it. Stranger still, in that landscape, the gardener who assisted Carlotta presides over this spot. Old and bent, swarthy and forbidding in aspect, he speaks of Carlotta reverently as he does of the Blanche Virgin. He keeps alive one heart that has not forgotten her. Her bed of violets look just as now as it did when she last knelt beside it, unconscious of the fact that the grand structure created by her ambition was to fall in ruins and that of everything she possessed life.

Carlotta constituted herself President of the Woman's Charitable Society, and never during her stay in Mexico did she neglect the affairs of state, regarding which she was a times her husband's chief adviser. There is no doubt that in the important measures adopted by Maximilian she was the brains and practical element.

Then the United States interdicted Napoleon was ordered to withdraw troops. Here again was Carlotta's part. She would go herself to France and intercede with the Emperor.

What can be more pathetic than the spectacle of this girl, Empress, but 26 years old, pleading with the Emperor of France and the Pope for the means and soldiers to save from ruin the empire of her husband, at a time when Maximilian had already many weeks dead, derided by the people he had tried to rule? The wife, pleading the husband's preservation weaker than that husband was mouldering untimely, grave! The Empress struggling against hope for the empire which had ceased to exist, for an emperor was slain!

Carlotta's ambition and pride crushed, her heart broken, and God, in His infinite mercy, crept veil of forgetfulness over the misdeeds of this earnest woman in order that she might be spared the agony that have been hers with the knowledge of her husband's awful death. To only 26—beautiful, ambitious, full on the very threshold of youth, hope, she was seized and torn from the world by the relentless hand of reason and cast into the

MIDNIGHT OF UTTER BLA-

For 33 years she has been barred to an oblivion that is worse than death. In Belgium her name is a spoken one, but in Palace Lacken, the outskirts of Brussels, she passed a third of a century with

ful. One might have wondered how she—living in a cottage, the wife of a man who worked hard for his daily bread—came by this dainty beauty, this delicate, graceful loveliness that would have been fit dowry for a queen.

Suddenly her eyes brightened, and a low musical laugh came from her lips. She heard her husband's footsteps, saw him in the distance and hastened to meet him.

Paul Waldron had the true Norman type of face—dark, handsome, full of fire and power. He had dark eyes from which an undaunted soul looked out on the world, dark hair that clustered round a noble head, firm, well-closed lips, a tall, manly figure, a free, independent carriage and bearing, as though he felt himself to be any man's equal—and so indeed he did.

His whole face changed and softened when he saw his beautiful young wife.

"You are waiting for me, my darling," he said—"waiting and watching for me."

She clasped her little white hands round his arm, and they walked slowly home together.

"You have not been dull to-day, Ismay, I hope," said the young husband, questioningly.

"Not more dull than usual," she replied. "Oh, Paul, make haste to be rich, and let us leave this quiet, homely little cottage!"

His countenance fell as he listened to her. He drew the beautiful face toward him, and kissed it with a passion that knew no words.

"My darling wife, to me this little cottage is more beautiful than a palace; that is, because I love you so dearly, and it is our home. Do you not love it also?"

She smiled carelessly.

"Yes, but I cannot go into raptures over it. When we have a grand mansion—a large house full of all kinds of beautiful things—then I shall be as charmed as ever you wish me to be."

"But, Ismay, I must work long and hard, dear, before attempting to find you a large house. Will you never be happy or contented until then?"

A slight shadow came over her face.

"My darling," he continued earnestly, "you will never—oh, believe me!—you will never be happier than you are now. You have sunshine and music all the day long; the birds sing to you, the little brook there murmurs sweetest melody. I am no poet, Ismay—not even an educated man—but I can hear all these. You have bright flowers, the beauty of the morning heavens, the glory of the sunset, the long gloaming, and soft, dewy nights. You will never be happier, sweet."

With a careless smile, she looked into his earnest face.

"I should like a large house best," she said.

"I have you here all to myself," he resumed, "my beautiful bird of bright plumage, and I can worship you as I do. Your beauty makes my heart glad—you love makes earth like heaven to me. But, if we were rich, and lived in the great world, you would belong to so many others; others would delight in your loveliness, and follow you with praise. You know those favorite lines of mine, Ismay?"

"'Tis in your eyes, my sweetest love, My only world I see;

Let but their orbs in sunshine move And earth below and skies above

May frown or smile for me."

"I should not like my beautiful wife to be admired by all the world. I am jealous, and would fain keep her all to myself."

"That is just what would please me," she said. "I long for this beautiful, great world you seem to despise. The idea of passing my whole life in this pretty little cottage does not content me. I feel like a bird—I would fain stretch my wings and fly away." She looked laughingly at him. "Do you not think I am right, Paul. Answer me."

"No," he replied. "A woman should be content with the love and admiration she wins in her own home."

"I do not think," said Ismay, frankly speaking, that they will ever content me."

She did not perceive how her words jarred upon his sensitive nature. He

name, fame, and gold for her sweet sake—he would study hard, toil that she might have the toys her heart was fixed upon.

"They are but toys, after all," he said to himself. "She loves dress and jewels—these are women's toys."

He took himself to task for having even for a moment felt impatient with her.

Should I feel vexed because the birds love the sunshine," he said to himself, "or the butterflies love flowers? They follow their instincts. My beautiful Ismay, in loving all things bright and fair, only follows hers."

"If money could not buy beautiful things, you would not care for it, Ismay," he said, looking earnestly at her.

She laughed aloud that sweet, musical laugh which stirred his pulses and thrilled every nerve as some soft strain of music would have done.

"You shall have money," he said. "I will never cease working until I have won for you your heart's desire."

To be Continued.

CHINESE FACTORY GIRLS.

A lady who resided several years in China draws an attractive picture of the girls in the Chinese silk factories. She says they are the gayest and brightest of the native women workers. The factories are large, clean, carefully ventilated, and well regulated. The girls are charmingly dressed in blue, with little decorated slippers, and smooth hair, decked with flowers, and silver-gilt or enameled pins, and each has two mirrors, her hair brush and her tooth brush. How much they are prized is shown by the fact that their forfeiture is the punishment for misconduct. Some of the workers powder their faces, though many of the country women have cheeks of rosy pink. One factory, at Sing Chang, employs 500 native girls, with European foreman, and a European general manager. The work begins at 5.30 a.m. There is a ten-minute rest for a light breakfast, which is taken by the hands at their working places the machinery being stooped meanwhile. At 11 o'clock the work is laid aside an hour for dinner, which is eaten in a large room. The girls make common stock of their provisions. Each girl has at her side while at work, a little teapot, in a padded basket, and a tiny teacup. She drinks tea frequently, without milk or sugar, and in small quantities. The working day is a trifle under nine hours. In one department where the cocoons are stripped of their outer covering and dropped into separate baskets, according to their quality, the work is by the piece, and many women work only a few hours a day. Wages average about 12 cents a day. In the next department the sorting is more precise, and here the wages average 11 cents a day throughout the year. The spinning room is a pretty sight with its rows of blue-robed girls. In preparing the cocoons for the spinner, each cocoon is brushed until the end of the thread appears. Six cocoon threads go to make the final filament, and each spinner works thirty-six cocoons in a pan before her. The children here earn 5 cents a day, working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., while the women earn about 8 cents a day. In the finishing department there is the same attention to neatness of appearance as in the rest of the factory, the girls being scrupulously clean and tastefully dressed. Neatness is taken as an evidence of intelligence, and no slovenly girl could find a place in the filature. The last department of the factory is the packing room. Here the skeins are packed close, formed into square bundles, marked as to quality, and wrapped in white cotton for shipment to the mills of Europe to be made into fabric.

easily influenced and almost effeminate character of Maximilian.

It was Carlotta's ambition, to be an Empress that was the cause of their misfortunes. Had she waited for the drama of circumstances to unfold itself she would have occupied the throne of Austria, for Maximilian would have succeeded Francois Joseph, his brother, whose only son, Rudolph, committed suicide.

If her star had reached its zenith later in the century, her memory would have lived, perpetuated by her sisters, not for the ambitious Empress, but for the high principle of genuine womanhood, evidenced by the good she did and the charities she dispensed.

The childhood of Carlotta was rendered serious with responsibilities and tuition beyond her years. Her mother, whom history has named the "Holy Queen," died when the little girl was 10 years old, and for several years the dark cloud of mourning overshadowed the palace. Court etiquette and queenly dignity, amounting to austerity, were constantly instilled into her brain and heart and made the deepest and most lasting impressions upon Carlotta's childhood. While yet a child she knew thoroughly the inviolate rules of court precedence.

Her father educated her to be a Queen. She was precocious, and unwisely he forced upon her responsibilities far beyond her years. At 17 she was far in advance of her years in intelligence, and it was then that she met her hero, Archduke Maximilian, younger brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. He was tall and fair and gentle, of military bearing and spotless character, and eight years her senior. It was a case of love at first sight, and in two months they were married. She, ambitious, energetic, possessed of the executive force of a man; he, weak, vacillating, trustful in the goodness of men and IDEALIZED INTO HER HERO.

For five years they lived at Miramar Castle, on the outskirts of Trieste, Maximilian having been appointed Governor of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom, and there Carlotta passed the few untroubled years of her life.

Then, at the very acme of all that was beautiful and harmonious in her life, the Goddess of Fortune appeared with her tempting offer of a scepter and a crown. It was the story of the Garden of Eden told again in different phase, and once more it was Eve who fell, for it was due to Carlotta's ambition more than to the importunities of the Mexican delegation that Maximilian finally accepted the golden apple of empire, and thus attained the instrument which was destined to play his own and his wife's requiem. However, to the credit of Maximilian, be it said, the first offer was unqualifiedly declined, but when the delegation came the second time bearing what seemed to be proofs that a majority of all the people of Mexico joined with them in the request, he yielded, and the first act of the tragedy began.

The reception of the Embassy at the Castle of Miramar is a tableau which closes the last act of the drama of Carlotta's life before the curtain rose upon the tragedy. It presents a picture which in retrospect seems almost prophetic of strife, turmoil, sadness and despair.

Carlotta was the sacrifice upon the altar of nations and she was exactly 24 years of age, Maximilian 32, when their eyes beheld for the first time the land where they hoped to regenerate a nation. Their entry into the City of Mexico was a triumphal one. The splendors of their court were unprecedented. Carlotta knew how to be an Empress. I shall never forget her in her royal robes of state. She was radiantly lovely, lithe and graceful of figure, eminently befitted to adorn a crown.

The royal pair resided at the palace of Chapultepec, which is four miles from the city, on the outskirts of Tacubaya, at the extremity of the Paseo de la Reforma, one of the most magnificent boulevards in the world,

veiled of forgetfulness over the memory of this earnest woman in order that she might be spared the agony that have been hers with the knowledge her husband's awful death. Only 26—beautiful, ambitious, on the very threshold of youth hope, she was seized and torn from the world by the relentless hand of reason and cast into the

MIDNIGHT OF UTTER BLA

For 33 years she has been but to an oblivion that is worse death. In Belgium her name is spoken, not in Palace Lack the outskirts of Brussels, she passed a third of a century for her soul's release from its prison. She believes that she, Empress of Mexico, awaiting the turn of Maximilian, who has given the head of his army to quell a against his authority.

Since Carlotta entered her life she has been seen by no one of her household, which is conducted in an imperial manner from the time left her by Leopold I. month of the year Carlotta mimic court. The members of household, which numbers more 300 persons, are presented to the same ceremonious manner which Queen Victoria holds her ing-room.

She presents them with gifts, are formally received—the taken from the walls of the palace presented, and then the following are restored to their places—mei indulge her demented fancy. courtier and lady of honor play part assigned with mimic dignity. The grounds surrounding the are very large, and there Carlotta drives about daily in her costume, with her cavaliers in attendance. There, too, she sometimes dars among the flowers, planning improvements, as she did about grounds of Chapultepec, in Mexico. Poor Carlotta!

SAGE ADVICE.

It is not often that a lawyer better advice and asks no fee than was once given by a certain judge, who must have had sense of justice and a sense of

A turbulent peasant was a in a trial before Chief Baron O. The council, after pestering him some time, put a question which reflected on the witness' after.

If ye ax me that again I'll gi kick! was the answer.

The council appealed to the stating that an answer was ne to his client's case, and end with the query:

What would your lordship add to do?

If you are resolved to rep question, replied the court, I'd you to move a little from the v

IGNORANT.

Scene—Soldiers' barrack, ro dinner time. Orderly officer, in men's dinner, asks: Any comen?

Voice from the end of the table.

Officer—Well, what is it? Officer—Spuds is bad! H turning to Sergeant! Spuds is Haw! What does he mean by Sergt. Murphy?

Sergeant, glaring at culprit man is biggerun, sir. He taters!

A QUAIN RIDDLE.

There is a quaint old book dles published during the r Queen Elizabeth, which contain following conundrum:

He went to the wood and caught He sate him down and sought Because he could not find it.

Home with him he brought it The answer is:—A man with

in his foot.

high, under the delicate touch of the genius and taste, became maine to-day, the most beautiful palace, or as it was then the Castle of Chapultepec, was at time an uninviting mass of masonry, surmounting a gigglemeration of boulders which prehistoric seismic disturbance ejected out of the level plain, practically in the same condition which the Americans left it the battle which has made its historic.

beautiful park which surrounds neglected, the resort of wanderlins and bandits, and Carlfirst work was its renovation, it hand left its imprint everywhere among the giant cypress trees park, in the new and winding ways, among the new statuary, in veneration of Montezuma's Bath, ry vista that the eyes sought every pathway upon which the old tread. Her own private was, and still remains, upon oof of the castle, and there, the favorite flowers, the young ss and her husband passed their of leisure. There she tended the ag plants with her own hands; no servant ever entered save unecific directions, and from it he Emperor was excluded by his der, except when invited to pare by its beauties.

BY ITS FAIR AUTOCRAT.

are, to-day, growing trees and in Carlotta's garden, which planted by her own hands, and is in preservation a bed of vioctactly as she planned and cared Stranger still, in that land of ss, the gardener who assisted to presides over this spot still. ident, swarthy and forbidding ect, he speaks of Carlotta's ntly as he does of the Blessed t. He keeps alive one human that has not forgotten her, and d of violets look just the same s it did when she last knelt bet, unconscious of the fact that and structure created by her ion was to fall in ruins and rob everything she possessed save

otta constituted herself Presi- of the Woman's Charitable So- and never during her stay in o did she neglect the affairs of regarding which she was at all her husband's chief adviser. is no doubt that in the more tant measures adopted by Maxi- she was the brains and poten- ment.

a the United States interfered. son was ordered to withdraw his Here again was Carlotta dom- She would go herself to France tercede with the Emperor. it can be more pathetic than the cle of this girl Empress, then 3 years old, pleading with the or of France and the Pope of for the means and soldiers to rom ruin the empire of her hus- at a time when Maximilian had already many weeks dead, mur- by the people he had vainly to rule? The wife, pleading for isband's preservation weeks aft- her husband was moldering in his ely gravel The Empress strug- against hope for the empire had ceased to exist, for an Em- was slain!

lotta's ambition and pride were ad, her heart broken, and then in His infinite mercy, crew the f forgetfulness over the mind of arnest woman in order that she be spared the agony that must been hers with the knowledge of usbnad's awful death. Young- 26—beautiful, ambitious, loving, e very threshold of youth and she was seized and torn from the by the relentless hand of un- and cast into the

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33 years she has been banished l oblivion that is worse than . In Belgium her name is an un- one, but in Palace Lacken, on outskirts of Brussels, she has l a third of a century waiting or soul's release from its useless

IN QUEST OF DIAMONDS.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE DIG- GINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Something About the Early Days in Kim- berly—The Sparkling Gems Were Plentiful and Easily Found.

When diamonds were an article of luxury that only the wealthy could indulge in I embarked from the East Indian Docks, London, Eng., on the steamship Warwick Castle, for the Cape of Good Hope, writes a contributor to the Philadelphia Press. After a journey of three weeks we sighted Cape Town, with the great Table Mountains looming up in the back-ground. We entered a very small harbor, and at last I set foot on the soil of a country partly owned by Boers, who became enriched through the capital and industry of Europeans. I stayed at the home of a man named Curtis that night, and the next morning I was wondering how I could ever reach the diamond country, a distance of nearly 900 miles, on a limited capital of less than \$5.

I spoke to Curtis on the subject, and fortune favored me. He knew a party of traders about leaving for the Griqua country, and for my services as cook they agreed to take me as far as Du-Toits-Pan.

I pictured myself picking up diamonds as one would potatoes. That enthusiasm, however, was knocked completely out of me when I reached there and got down to practical work.

We started on our journey, going by rail to Beaufort West, where the wagons awaited us—two big wagons, each drawn by sixteen oxen,—in charge of a man named Brink and two Hot-tentots. Our journey lay through rocky passes and stretches of sandy desert, where the wheels sometimes

SANK TO THE HUB.

When we reached the diamond mining camp, my friends, the traders, introduced me to one of the miners, named Carmichael, of San Francisco. The following day I was initiated into the arts and mysteries of diamond mining.

The diamond fields comprise four mines—Dut Toits pan, Bullfontein, old De Beers and Kimberly. In the days I write of they had been worked but little. Kimberly was the deepest. The process in searching for diamonds was what we termed dry sorting.

A piece of netting slung on the principle of a hammock and large enough to hold about six buckets of gravel was worked back and forth by native Grignas. The fine sand falling through was shoveled up and carried to a table, where it was sorted over. The larger gravel in the net was put through the same process. Sometimes there was found a good sized stone in it, the largest I found in dry sorting being a 132-carat stone, very yellow and badly shattered and worth only fifteen shillings, or \$3.75 a carat.

Carmichael and I were now working together on shares. He found a stone one day weighing nine carats, which sold for \$50 a carat. It was a perfect gem.

The diamond buyers were all located at Kimberly, which eventually became the great diamond market of South Africa. At this early date it was individual digging, and the buyers would daily visit the mines, beating up trade, which was termed Kopje wallowing.

awful death awaiting me, nerved myself to instant action. Having my knife ready I drew the fuse and cut both ends short at the primers, and then dropped down all of a heap. When I recovered myself I was obliged to get out hand over hand. I never found those niggers.

A SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS

came to the knowledge of the miners, which was illicit diamond trade. An overseer was detailed to watch five natives, and during their day's labor they would sometimes find a diamond in picking. This they would hand to the overseer, and if he was dishonest it was sold to an I. D. B.—illicit diamond buyer. The natives were also approached at night by someone that spoke their language and were taught that these stones were of value and could be converted into money. The result was that the natives became expert thieves, and the illicit trade was as extensive as the legitimate trade.

Extreme measures were used to stop this traffic. A man named Fox was appointed chief trap detective. In his employ were about ten subordinates. Their method was to take a few intelligent natives into their confidence, spot a suspect and send two natives to his shanty, one with a diamond and the other as a witness to the transaction. Then the trappers would surround the place. Immediately the sale was made and the nigger had the money he would give some signal. The trappers would rush in, search the buyer, and the native, and, upon finding the diamond on the one and the money on the other, would take the former to jail, and upon this evidence he would be convicted and sentenced to serve three years in assisting to build a breakwater at Cape Town, guarded by native policemen.

This system was carried on to such an extent that sometimes a newcomer was trapped innocently on the street, which was easily accomplished, he not being conversant with this law, and received the same punishment.

This was unjust, but they resorted to any method to suppress this illegal traffic.

I knew of an instance of one being dropped into a man's pocket, and, with every effort to save him, the poor fellow was convicted. Even two of the trappers who were suspected were tripped up by a woman and went the same course, and what is now the finest breakwater on the African coast was built by these unfortunate convicts.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Thrives in Filth and in Generally Unsanitary Conditions.

To many people, the reports, a few years ago, of the appearance of the plague in China, and later in India, came with a shock of surprise. The plague was a disease associated in their minds with antiquity or the middle ages, and was thought to be one of the extinct scourges of man, as safely buried as any of its victims.

In reality, however, it has never died out. Although it retired from Europe, driven before the slowly improving cleanliness of modern civilization, it has been preserved through all these years in some of the almost inaccessible and indescribably filthy regions of western China and the neighbouring countries of Central Asia. It exists also in certain parts of Central Africa, and a small epidemic prevailed in Astrakhan in Russia only about twenty years ago.

Since 1894 we have heard constantly of the plague in the seaport towns of China and in India, chiefly in Bombay, and now it has reached Mecca, and has been brought thence to the shores of the Mediterranean by returning Mohammedan pilgrims.

A SURGEON'S GREAT FEAT.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE AND JUGULAR VEIN CUT AND SPLICED.

And the Patient Still Lives—The Most Vital Nerve in the Human Body Mended With the Pneumogastric Nerve of a Dog.

The most daring surgical operation that has ever been attempted was successfully performed at St. Mary's Hospital, in London, last week. For 20 minutes the patient was practically dead. Respiration had to be maintained by means of a machine. The very centre of life had to be invaded. The surgeon had to cut through the carotid artery; they found it necessary to remove a piece of the jugular vein; they were obliged to divide the pneumogastric nerve.

The carotid artery is the one which supplies the brain with blood. The jugular vein is that which takes care of the circulation of the rest of the head. The pneumogastric nerve, which is sometimes called the vagus, is the impulse-bearing nerve, which makes the heart beat, which preserves the involuntary movement of the lungs and sends motor branches to the tongue and throat. Until recently, surgeons believed that a wound to either artery or vein or nerve meant sure death.

When Fellows first went to the hospital he complained of loss of voice and a swelling on the left side of the neck. The swelling was about the size of a hen's egg, and was situated just under the ear. If the swelling was touched the patient always began to cough violently.

A laryngoscope was used upon Fellows, and it was seen that the left vocal chord lay motionless and in the same condition and appearance as if it belonged to a corpse. The right vocal chord was natural. Absolutely nothing else could be seen.

Because of the pain and suffering which Fellows had undergone, he was advised to submit to an operation, so that the nature of the swelling could be positively determined. Dr. Stansfield Collier, who operated, made a small exploratory cut just at the angle of the jaw, and dissected gently down until the swelling was reached.

A TREMENDOUS TASK.

Then for the first time, the surgeon understood and appreciated what a tremendous task lay before him. The swelling was no mere glandular enlargement, as had seemed probable, but was, instead, a malignant tumor, and was inextricably involved with the sheath of the carotid artery. The growth also surrounded the jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve. Dr. Collier was not dismayed at the magnitude of the operation necessary to effect a cure. He determined to ligate both the carotid artery and the jugular vein—that is to say, to tie up both artery and vein so that no blood could pass through them. Ligatures were accordingly placed upon the jugular vein and the carotid artery at a point close to the collar-bone and the vessels were divided. A big machine by which artificial respiration can be maintained for a length of time was then brought to the side of the operating table to be ready for instant use, and then, with a touch of his knife, the physician divided the pneumogastric nerve. The patient's breathing stopped at once. To all intents and purposes Fellows died at that instant. There was a tiny flutter at the pulse, but it stopped instantly. No movement of the heart could be perceived, and there was no involun-

His infinite mercy, drew the forgetfulness over the mind of the woman in order that she be spared the agony that must be hers with the knowledge of her awful death. Young—beautiful, ambitious, loving, very, threshold of youth and he was seized and torn from the by the relentless hand of un- and cast into the

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13 years she has been banished oblivion that is worse than In Belgium her name is an un- one, but in Palace Lacken, on tsirts of Brussels, she has a third of a century waiting soul's release from its useless She believes that she is still is of Mexico, awaiting the re- Maximilian, who has gone at id of his army to quell a revolt : his authority.

Carlotta entered her retreat s been seen by no one outside household, which is conducted imperial manner from the for- sft her by Leopold I. Every of the year Carlotta holds court. The members of her old, which numbers more than sons, are presented to her in me ceremonious manner in Queen Victoria holds her draw- m.

presents them with gifts, which rmally received—the pictures from the walls of the palace are ted, and then the following day tored to their places—merely to a her demented fancy. Every r and lady of honor plays the signed with mimic dignity. grounds surrounding the palace ry large, and there Carlotta about daily in her coach of with her cavaliers in attend- There, too, she sometimes wan- among the flowers, planning im- ents, as she did about the s of Chapultepec, in Mexico. Carlotta!

SAGE ADVICE.

not often that a lawyer gives advice and asks no fee for it, as once given by a certain Irish who must have had both a of justice and a sense of humor. rbulent peasant was a witness ial before Chief Baron O'Grady, uncil, after pestering him, for time, put a question to him reflected on the witness's char-

ax me that again I'll give ye a was the answer. council appealed to the court, : that an answer was necessary client's case, and ending up e query: t would your lordship advise me

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IGNORANT.

—Soldiers' barrack room at time. Orderly officer, inspect- n's dinner, asks: Any complaints e from the end of the table. Yes

er—Well, what is it? er—Spuds is bad! Haw—er, g to Sergeant! Spuds is bad! What does he mean by spuds, Murphy? ant, glaring at culprit — The is bigger, sir. He meant

A QUIANT RIDDLE.

e is a quaint old book of rid- ublished during the reign of Elizabeth, which contains the ng conundrum: nt to the wood and caught it, ate him down and sought it, e he could not find it, e with him he brought it. answer is:—A man with a thorn

there was found a good sized stone in it, the largest I found in dry sorting being a 132-carat stone, very yellow and badly shattered and worth only fifteen shillings, or \$3.75 a carat.

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Something now occurred which changed the entire aspect of affairs. It was the arrival of an engineer and carpenter named Peterson, with his wife. Just imagine the excitement it created on the fields! It was

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN

we had seen there.

To celebrate this event we wanted a flag, but having none, we hoisted a shirt on a pole and suspended work for that entire day. Previous to this our niggers had paraded the camp in undress uniform. Now sacks were greatly in demand.

This Peterson now introduced plans for hauling the ground out of the mines, and erected a washing machine and an elevator to be worked by horse power. Two firms were communicated with, and they opened stores on the fields, with everything connected with mining, including power and dynamite an explosive I had made a study of. This introduction of machinery required considerable capital, and the diamond buyers, taking advantage of the inability of some of the diggers to meet this expense for machinery, bought their claims, each thirty feet square, for a small figure, started erecting machinery and employed the unfortunate miner as overseer at a salary equal to \$25 a week, and those that were able to do carpentering or smith work were paid \$35 per week.

The demand came now for water to wash the diamondiferous soil, therefore Carmichael and I sold out and turned our attention to blasting and sinking wells at the rate of \$10 per foot. It was now an exciting mining camp. The colonial government sent up a mining inspector, opened a post-office, erected a police barracks and appointed a resident magistrate. Work on extending the railroad was begun and freighters were running passenger wagons drawn by mules and charging \$7.50 a hundred pounds for freight. Claims were increasing in value and some Boers that owned claims sold out and realized as high as

\$5,000 FOR A CLAIM.

My partner had decided to take a trip to Cape Town, and in his absence I took a job to sink a well for two miners. I will remember that job until my dying day. I employed two natives to assist me, and with small quantities of powder worked down thirty-five feet. After lighting my charge I was always hauled up by these natives by means of a windlass.

After getting down this depth I struck a vein of hard rock and decided to use dynamite. I drilled a hole, charged it, lit my fuse and was hauled up as usual by my niggers. I knew they had a mortal terror of dynamite, but did not give it any serious thought. After they had cleaned up the effects of the charge, I took one of them down with me and drilled two angles for a double shot. I had charged the holes marked the centre of the fuse so that both charges would go off at the one time, and sent my nigger up to get ready to haul me up as soon as I lit my fuse. I noticed his hurried call of "doonsah," or "pull up," but thought nothing of it at the time. I drew my knife, cut the fuse, placed the knife in my mouth until I opened the fuse to loosen the powder, lit it and then called to be pulled up. No movement of the rope was made. I looked up, when to my horror I discovered that they had abandoned the windlass.

It was a five-minute fuse. I felt caddy for a second, but realizing the

has been preserved through all these years in some of the almost inaccessible and indescribably filthy regions of western China and the neighbouring countries of Central Asia. It exists also in certain parts of Central Africa, and a small epidemic prevailed in Astrakhan in Russia only about twenty years ago.

Since 1894 we have heard constantly of the plague in the seaport towns of China and in India, chiefly in Bombay, and now it has reached Mecca, and has been brought thence to the shores of the Mediterranean by returning Mohammedan pilgrims.

The plague is a microbic disease. It thrives in filth and in the generally unsanitary conditions associated with the crowding together of human beings in small and dark habitations. Rats suffer from it, and are believed to be instrumental in its spread. Fleas are also charged with transporting the virus from the sick to the well.

It is called the bubonic plague because of the swelling of glands in the groin or armpits, which is one of its chief and most constant symptoms. The disease begins like all fevers, with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, indefinite pains in the muscles and bones, lassitude, a chilly sensation, and so forth; but the sign which enables the sufferer to foretell his fate with almost absolute certainty is tenderness or pressure under the arms and in the groin, the forerunner of glandular swelling.

There is little to do for one who has the disease, but much can be done to prevent it. It cannot thrive in sunlight and cleanliness, and an extensive epidemic could not prevail in any city where modern sanitary regulations are enforced.

The "pneumonic" plague, from which several persons died in Vienna last year, is a form of the plague which attacks the lungs chiefly, the symptoms being in many respects very similar to those of ordinary pneumonia. This form is exceedingly fatal, almost every case ending in death. Of sufferers from the bubonic plague about eight out of ten die.

SPINNING WHEEL FAD.

The old-fashioned spinning wheel has recently sprung into renewed popularity, and is not only valued as an antique, but among certain society leaders, spinning contests proclaim that it is in actual use, and the grandmothers who can give lessons in spinning are in great demand.

In England, however, the spinning wheel has experienced a still greater revival within the last few years. In a village near Salisbury, in the winter of 1893 the ancient industry of wool spinning and weaving by hand was revived in order to provide remunerative employment for women, and also to produce a cloth of fine quality, made from English wool and by English women working in their own homes. One of the earliest patrons of the new village industry was the Princess of Wales.

A London institution, the School of Spinning and Weaving, is assisting the revival by striving to initiate young girls, and ladies also, into the mysteries of weaving. Spinning has proved very profitable in Belgium.

The expense of setting up a worker is not very great, the cost of a spinning wheel being only about 25 shillings, while a hand loom may be obtained for as little as £3 or £4, one loom keeping many spinners employed. A child can spin, and most children take great interest in doing so.

The Queen still preserves the old spinning wheel at which she used to work in her younger days, and it is not surprising in view of these facts that the society leaders who are striving to imitate English customs should make a fad of spinning lessons and spinning matches.

both the carotid artery and the jugular vein—that is to say, to tie up both artery and vein so that no blood could pass through them. Ligatures were accordingly placed upon the jugular vein and the carotid artery at a point close to the collar-bone and the vessels were divided. A big machine by which artificial respiration can be maintained for a length of time was then brought to the side of the operating table to be ready for instant use, and then, with a touch of his knife, the physician divided the pneumogastric nerve. The patient's breathing stopped at once. To all intents and purposes Fellows died at that instant. There was a tiny flutter at the pulse, but it stopped instantly. No movement of the heart could be perceived, and there was no involuntary attempt to resume respiration. Instantly the tubes of the artificial respiration machine were connected with the lungs of the patient, and the regular panting of the machine sounded through the operating theatre. At the same time an electric battery was brought to bear on the heart, stimulating it to regular contractions. Apparently unmoved by these occurrences Mr. Collier continued his operative work. The growth was dissected away from its adhesions to the neighboring tissues and was then lifted from its place. It brought with it fully three inches of the carotid artery and the jugular vein, as well as a large piece from the side of the nerve.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

Then an even more daring piece of surgical work was done. A piece of the pneumogastric nerve of a dog was then handed to Mr. Collier and he carefully approximated it to the damaged nerve in Fellows' neck, and fastened it in place. As the repair was made Fellows began to breathe of his own accord, and the artificial breathing apparatus was removed.

The remainder of the operation was simple. At its close the patient was much collapsed, but he soon rallied. Fellows' recovery was uneventful, and he rapidly improved in general condition. For some time there was paralysis of a branch of the nerve which runs to the eyelid.

DO NOT COMPLAIN.

Do not quarrel with your lot in life do not complain of its never-ceasing cares, its petty environment, the vexations you have to stand, the small and sordid souls you have to live and work with. Above all, do not resent temptation. That is the practice which God applies you; and is having its work in making you patient and humble, and generous and unselfish and kind and courteous.—Drummond.

AN ACURATE DES. RAPHI N.

"Dorothy, I saw a beautiful gown in a shop window to-day." "What was it, Julius?" "Well—it was that zigzaggy kind of cloth—and it had those braided things across the front and down the back; and some awful stylish pointed things on the skirt—I wish you would get one just like it."

COMING HER WAY.

Mamma, said the sweet young girl, I think Mr. Meadows loves me and is beginning to have serious intentions. What, the fond mother asked, has brought you to this opinion? He laughed heartily at one of papa's jokes last night.

IN A HOT-BED OF IT.

Admitting the worst, said the benignant-looking man, Dryfus has much to urge in extenuation. What, for instance? Why, think the company he was in on that general staff.

DID THEY RIDE BIKES.

Sunday-School Teacher, reading to class—And some fell by the wayside. Tommy, becoming suddenly interested—I didn't know they rode bikes in those days.

Keep Your Youth

If you are young you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Keep young inwardly; we will look after the outwardly.

You need not worry longer about those little streaks of gray; advance agents of age.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will surely restore color to gray hair; and it will also give your hair all the wealth and gloss of early life.

Do not allow the falling of your hair to threaten you longer with baldness. Do not be annoyed with dandruff.

We will send you our book on the Hair and Scalp, free upon request.

Write to the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1899.

SPRAYING FOR MUSTARD.

BY FRANK T. SHUTT, M. A., CHEMIST, DOM. EXPL. FARMS.

One of the most persistent weeds that farmers in many parts of Canada have to contend with is mustard, commonly known in Europe as charlock. Though an annual, it is most difficult to eradicate from fields in which it has become established, owing to the fact that the seeds of which a large number is formed, are endowed with a strong vitality and are preserved, by the oil they contain, from decay until favorable conditions for sprouting occur.

Pulling the mustard when it appears among the grain, or keeping the weed from seeding by working the land (as under a hoed crop) are the two met-

of the barley was to be noticed. A fortnight after the spraying this was not discernible, and, though this spray may have slightly retarded growth, it is not probable that the yield of the grain was effected.

Though the effect upon the mustard was more pronounced than in the foregoing instance, as noticed by the spotting on the stems, it was not sufficiently strong to prevent the flowering and the ripening of the seeds, a large proportion of which proved, upon testing, to be vital.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, 2 PER CENT.—A certain amount of injury to the leaves of the barley resulted, evidently retarding growth to a somewhat greater degree than the ten per cent. Iron Sulphate solution. At the end of two weeks, however, this effect had practically all disappeared, and it became doubtful if there were any permanent injury to the grain. The mustard very quickly and markedly showed the effect of the spraying, both the stems and the leaves dying without allowing the plant to seed. Two weeks after spraying, a few living mustard plants were found in the plot, but it is believed they had escaped the solution, owing to the height and overshadowing of the barley.

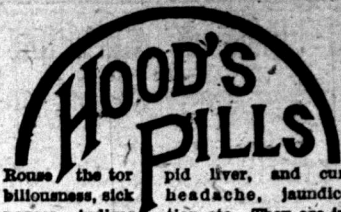
SULPHATE OF COPPER, 5 PER CENT.—This solution damaged the barley in a much more pronounced manner than the preceding solution; in all probability it somewhat lessened the yield of grain, though, as the ground was very uneven in character, no comparative data on this point could be obtained. The mustard was all killed; an inspection two weeks after the spraying did not reveal any living plants.

In order to ascertain the effect of these solutions upon this weed at a younger stage of growth than that just reported upon, mustard seed was sown in rows in a plot upon the Experimental Farm. When the mustard plants had reached the height of six to nine inches they were sprayed, as follows: July 20th, Sulphate of Iron five per cent, not all killed; a few survivors possessed green stems and in time sent out new leaves. It is extremely doubtful, however, if the plants will have sufficient strength to flower. Sulphate of Copper two per cent: All the plants died within a few days. July 22nd: Further sprayings were made. Sulphate of Iron five per cent: The stems were stripped of all their leaves, but in the course of a few weeks fresh leaves had appeared on many of the plants. Sulphate of Iron ten per cent: Though somewhat more severely attacked than by the five per cent solution, there was sufficient vigour left in many of the plants to send out new leaves, after a few weeks.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, 2 PER CENT.—Only a few of the older and more vigorous plants escaped destruction, probably not more than three to five per cent. This solution is evidently strong enough to kill all mustard plants six inches in height and less. Sulphate of Copper, five per cent: all the plants killed.

From the above data, I make the following inferences:

1. That a two per cent (2%) solution of Sulphate of Copper (that is, 2 lbs. in 10 gallons of water) is, all things considered, the most effective, safest (as regards the grain crops) and most economical to use. The spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose 50 gallons per acre will be required. If a heavy rain follows the spraying within twenty-four hours, the operation will be required



House, the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hoon & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

Sept. 4th, 1899.

The council met at Selby.

The members present were Messrs. J. W. Hall, Reeve, and Councilors Carleton Woods, Z. A. Groom, Manly Jones and E. U. Brown.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that the clerk notify all persons through whose lands the Hemp Fly drain runs west of the side road running through the lot 8 in 5th concession to clean out said ditch forthwith, otherwise the engineer will be sent on to have it cleaned out at the expense of the delinquent parties. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the account of Madole and Wilson amounting to \$13.29 be referred back to them for further explanation. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Woods, that Geo. Chambers, Martin Dewitt and Thomas Deline be detached from road section No. and be formed into a new road Section No. on the road between the 9th and 10th concession being composed of lots No. 1/2, 6 and 1/2, 7 in the 9th concession and south part of 7 in the 10th concession. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Woods, that \$2.00 commutation money be refunded to road section No. 25. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Wm. M. Sexsmith, pathmaster, be authorized to expend the sum of \$5 on the hill near his house. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that John Russell be paid the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for damages to his wagon caused by a defective culvert on the 5th concession. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Woods, that Alexander Hewitt be paid \$7.35 for clothing procured for Simon Sexsmith, pauper. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that the Rathbun Company be paid \$34.67 for lumber for the township by order of the engineer. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown seconded by Mr. Jones, that John Maunon be paid \$2.38 for thirty-four rods of gravel for road section No. 27 by order of the pathmaster.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that Archie Oliver be paid \$20.16 for 288 loads of gravel, John Conger 80 cents for gravel, John Meagher 25 cents for gravel furnished township roads by order of the various pathmasters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Jones, that Thomas Anderson be paid \$3.50 for getting covering from Napanee and putting it on Forest Mills bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by

FALL

New good to None. "Ins

MISS S

Terms

FORGERIES IN BIG CITIES

One-half of Them, It Is Asserted Never Discovered.

"At least one-half of the forgeries committed in any great city are neglected," said an old bank clerk. "that statement upon the observance of years. It happens now and the some man finds himself in desperate of money, yields to the temptation discounts a note bearing a forged endorsement. The cash tides him of crisis, and by the time the paper money is able to take it up and put it fire. That wipes out the matter, and the secret remains locked the bottom of his heart. Occasion fails to raise the money in time then, of course, the affair comes to he is ruined. But I am convinced the proportion of discovery is small."

"The feelings of a man who has honest before and who permits himself to take any such desperate chance be terrible. A prosperous merchant, a transaction of that kind once, and I have never forgotten story. It was shortly after he started business, and in a moment of pressure he cashed a forged note \$1,100. The paper had 90 days to and he felt certain he would be able to collect enough outstanding account pay it before the time elapsed."

"But, once the deed was done, came a prey to all manner of apprehensions. Risks and possibilities he had never dreamed of suddenly ed like mountains. He heard accidentally that the bank cashier and the whose name he had forged belonged the same club. What if the note mentioned by chance in conversation? The thought went through him, bullet, and he nearly swooned. For months, he said, he kept a loaded revolver in the top drawer in his desk determined to blow out his brains instant of discovery."

"Eventually he paid the note, a reaction sent him to a sickbed week. He assured me that the man

mustard in many parts of Canada have to contend with is mustard, commonly known in Europe as charlock. Though an annual, it is most difficult to eradicate from fields in which it has become established, owing to the fact that the seeds of which a large number is formed, are endowed with a strong vitality and are preserved, by the oil they contain, from decay until favorable conditions for sprouting occur.

Pulling the mustard when it appears among the grain, or keeping the weed from seeding by working the land (as under a hoed crop) are the two methods which have hitherto been in vogue to exterminate this pest, and when the work is done thoroughly they may be considered satisfactory and efficient. The former, however, is always costly, and the latter is sometimes not convenient. When, therefore, it was announced in the Agricultural Press that spraying with certain solutions of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper had been tried successfully in England and France, it was deemed advisable to make similar experiments here. We should then be in a position to furnish information at first hand on this subject.

The fields of the experimental farm being free from this weed, it became necessary to make the trials upon an adjoining farm, and for this purpose a field of barley was selected which showed a considerable amount of mustard. The size of the plot treated in each case was one-tenth of an acre, and the quantity of solution uniformly supplied to each was five gallons, or at the rate of 50 gallons per acre. The date of spraying was June 26th, the grain being from 15 to 20 inches high, and the mustard practically the same height and just coming into flower. The chief data may be briefly stated as follows:

SULPHATE OF IRON, 5 PER CENT—No effect upon barley. The leaves were practically all stripped from the stems of the mustard, but the weed was not killed, as evidenced by new leaves subsequently starting, the plant flowering and the seed-pods filling out and maturing. The leafless stems were quite green a fortnight after the spraying, and were apparently furnished nourishment by the weed.

SULPHATE OF IRON, 10 PER CENT—A slight scorching of some of the leaves

Sulphate of Copper, five per cent: all the plants killed.

From the above data, I make the following inferences:

1. That a two per cent (2%) solution of Sulphate of Copper (that is, 2 lbs. in 10 gallons of water) is, all things considered, the most effective, safest (as regards the grain crops) and most economical to use. The spraying should be done thoroughly, and for that purpose 50 gallons per acre will be required. If a heavy rain follows the spraying within twenty-four hours, the operation will be required to be repeated.

2. That, in order that the work may be effective, spraying should not be delayed after the mustard plants have reached a height of six to nine inches. If allowed to grow taller than this, stronger solutions would be necessary and in larger quantity, as the grain would then largely protect the mustard.

For many valuable suggestions and much assistance in the work I am indebted to Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Experimental Farm, who concurs with me in the deductions drawn from this investigation.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I quite agree with the writer in a local paper who thinks that some farmers are already overburdened with taxes. But these taxes are levied entirely by the township council and the county council; and the Ontario legislature, of which Mr. B. E. Aylesworth is a member, has no hand whatever in the matter.

It is true that there is an indirect taxation, in the shape of the customs tariff, that ultimately and mediately (much of it) comes out of the farmers' pocket. But this again is regulated by the Ottawa Government (whose object is to gradually lighten the tariff) and the Ontario Legislature has nothing to do with it, (this indirect taxation.)

As to the sources of the revenue of the Ontario Government, much of it comes (thanks to the wise prevision of the Reform Government,) not from taxation of any kind, (and certainly not from the farmer at all,) but from Crown lands, etc., which are no burden whatever on any one.

And as to the actual disbursements of the Ontario Government, a large part of them go towards caring for and attending to our defective and criminal classes. And if any one wishes that these classes shall decrease in numbers, (which every sensible citizen should wish,) he will have to interest himself in the modes of producing this effect. But effect will not be produced by letting things drift haphazard. All sensible people must get together (in clubs or circles) and discuss the subject, and get improvements on the modes at present employed to get the desired effect. And the proper mode is, not for each ameliorative force of our civilization (such as the press, the pulpit, education, science, law, medicine) to work separately and alone, and often at cross-purposes with each other; but for them all to have a common understanding, a common basis or ideal purpose, so that they may work together and concertedly, and not each nullify the effect of the other, (as is often done.) When this concerted action understanding and purpose, and congruous modes of achievement, are brought into operation, then (and not before,) may we expect some progress towards the eradication of criminality insanity imbecility etc.

M. R. R.

road section No. 27 by order of the pathmaster.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that Archie Oliver be paid \$20.16 for 288 loads of gravel, John Conger 80 cents for gravel, John Meagher 25 cents for gravel furnished township roads by order of the various pathmasters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Jones, that Thomas Anderson be paid \$3.50 for getting covering from Napanee and putting it on Forest Mills bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Grooms, that John W. Grems be paid \$2.75 for having the Selby scales inspected. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Grooms, seconded, by Mr. Brown that James McKittrick be paid \$60.00 salary as tax collector for the year 1898, he having returned his roll. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Jones, that James McKittrick be paid \$1.31 for remittance on the collector's roll. Carried.

The council made the estimates fixing the rate at 10 mills in the dollar. On motion the council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in October at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.

English Girls Growing Thinner.

It has been noticed again and again that the type of English girl seems altering. She is growing taller, slighter, littler, more thoroughbred in looks and gait, and by a subtle kind of sympathy she is showing in the park a preference for a horse that possesses very much her own characteristics.—London News.

Goodwin Sands, on the coast of Kent, are so named because they, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, formed part of the lands belonging to Earl Godwin, which in the next two reigns were swallowed up by the sea.

A cynical bachelor says that ideas are like beards—men never have them until they grow up, and women don't have them at all.

came a prey to all manner of apprehensions. Risks and possibilities he had never dreamed of, suddenly like mountains. He heard accidentally that the bank cashier and the whose name he had forged below the same club. What if the not mentioned by chance in conversation? The thought went through him like a bullet, and he nearly swooned. For months, he said, he kept a loaded revolver in the top drawer in his desk determined to blow out his brains instant of discovery.

"Eventually he paid the note, a reaction sent him to a sickbed week. He assured me that the result of that transaction had kept him straight path of honor ever since."

Roll Your Grass Well.

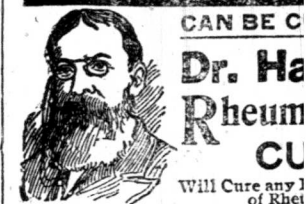
The effect of rolling is to crush the bigger plants that flourish the grass and to injure the grass but little. The bigger plants are weeds, which, if allowed to grow unchecked, would soon choke the slender grass.

If a footpath across a field is disused, it will be found that the which grows up in its place is of poor purity to that in the rest field. Constant pressure has stam the roots of the weeds and left a pure grass.

Another advantage of rolling is makes the grass grow more thickly; ground becomes intertwined with work of plants, and when this is going on for 50 years or more the velvety turf is produced which found alone in old park lands thin undisturbed by the plow for years in succession.

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED



Dr. Hall
Rheumatism
CURED

Will Cure any
of Rheumatism

DR. L. H. HALL, NEW YORK.

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR

FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE

SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE

THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ESTEEMED

FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO

One bottle contains ten days' treatment

IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS

THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.

Canadian Agency, Kingston

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Delicate Children

They do not complain of anything in particular. They eat enough, but keep thin and pale. They appear fairly well, but have no strength. You cannot say they are really sick, and so you call them delicate.

What can be done for them?

Our answer is the same that the best physicians have been giving for a quarter of a century. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It has most remarkable nourishing power. It gives color to the blood. It brings strength to the muscles. It adds power to the nerves. It means robust health and vigor. Even delicate infants rapidly gain in flesh if given a small amount three or four times each day.

For sale at all drug stores. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FOR YC

SC.

GO TO

P.

A FEW SUP

ROBERT LIGHT
Lumber Dealer,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
Doors, Sash,
Blinds, Brackets,
Turned Work,
Mouldings,
and Interior Finish for
Buildings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Factory, foot of Richard St.
NAPANEE.

ALL

1899

FALL

CHEAPSIDE!

New goods arriving every week. Variety and selection Second None. "Inspection invited."

MISS SHERRIN will soon be here again with all the novelties

IN **MILLINERY**

Terms, Cash. ONE PRICE ONLY.

W. MOWAT & CO.

FORGERIES IN BIG CITIES.

f of Them, It Is Asserted, Are Never Discovered.

ist one-half of the forgeries com-
u any great city are never do-
said an old bank clerk. "I base
tament upon the observation of
It happens now and then that
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sent him to a sickbed for a
To assured me that the money

THE TABLE SET FOR TWO.

The sunshine falls on the window sill,
And the day looks in at the open door,
The kettle sings, and the dear old wife
Goes back and forth o'er the kitchen floor
With plate and platter and fork and spoon,
As every day she is wont to do,
And she lays them with a quiet grace
On the homely table set for two.

Oh, the bread is like the sea's white spray,
And the cloth is clean as mountain snows;
From the pantry shelf to the kitchen stove
The dear old wife on her errand goes,
The morning glories over the porch
All in a riotous tangle run,
The cat lies curled asleep on a chair,
The old dog blinks at the noonday sun.

But the dear old wife is sad to-day,
And the morning hours have seemed so
long,
For her thoughts are of the long ago,
When the old house rang with mirth and
song;

When the red-cheeked boys and merry girls
Came trooping in through the open door;
Some wander now 'neath an alien sky,
And some will come back no more—no
more.

There are empty chairs against the wall,
And the wide old rooms are strangely
still;

The day is sad, though the sunshine falls
Like sifted gold on the window sill;
And the dear old wife in her quiet way
Does the homely tasks she is wont to do;
But the tears fall fast as she sadly thinks
Of the lonesome table set for two.

SOUND OF THUNDER

Distance at Which It May Be
Rarely Exceeds Ten Miles.

In connection with the proposal to
establish a number of Government
stations for reporting the phenomena of
thunderstorms it is stated that while
lightning may be seen and its illumina-
tion of clouds and mist may be recogniz-
ed when it is even 200 miles distant,
thunder is rarely audible ten miles. The
thunder from very distant storms, there-
fore, seldom reaches the ear. Hence, if
every thunderstorm is to be recorded a
large number of stations will be needed;
probably one for ever 25 square miles
would not be too many. A few stations
would suffice, at least for the night time,

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Alicia's Sassa -
Rhubarb Sassa -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Eli Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Mustard - Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS


**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
— OF —
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-

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for 50 years or more that rich,
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one in old park lands that have
isturbed by the plow for many
succession.

RHEUMATISM
CAN BE CURED



Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic
CURE

Will Cure any Form
of Rheumatism

ALL NEW YORK
POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:
—QUICKEST TO CURE
—COND—SAFEST TO TAKE
—HARD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED
—FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY
The contains ten days' treatment
3 BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.
Agency, - Kingston, Ont.
SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Rarely Exceeds Ten Miles.
In connection with the proposal to
establish a number of Government
stations for reporting the phenomena of
thunderstorms it is stated that while
lightning may be seen and its illumina-
tion of clouds and mist may be recogniz-
ed when it is even 200 miles distant,
thunder is rarely audible ten miles. The
thunder from very distant storms, there-
fore, seldom reaches the ear. Hence, if
every thunderstorm has to be recorded a
large number of stations will be needed;
probably one for ever 25 square miles
would not be too many. A few stations
would suffice, at least for the night time,
for the reporting of the direction and
movement of every case of distant light-
ning.

The reason of the great uncertainty
in the audibility of thunder is not hard
to understand. It depends not merely on
the initial intensity of the crash, but
quite as much on the surroundings of the
observer, even as in the quiet country
one will observe feeble sounds that
escape the ear in a noisy city. Perhaps
the most curious and important condi-
tions of audibility is that the thunder
wave of sound shall not be refracted or
reflected by the layers of warm or cold
air between the observer and the light-
ning or by the layers of wind, swift above
and slow below, so as to entirely pass
over or around the observer.

Sound in its wavelike progress oblique-
ly through layers of air of different
densities is subject to refraction, and
this refraction may occur at any time
and place. Thus observers at the topmast
of a ship frequently hear fog whistles
that are inaudible at sea level; those on
hilltops hear thunder that cannot be
heard in the valley; those in front of an
obstacle hear sounds inaudible to those
behind it.

The rolling of thunder, like that of a
distant cannonade, may be largely due
to special reflections and refractions of
sound. Again, the greater velocity of the
air at considerable altitudes above the
ground distorts the sound wave and
shortens the limit of audibility to the
leeward while increasing it to the wind-
ward.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JAPANESE POCKETS.
The Advance of Civilization Marked by
the Adoption of Them.

Perhaps the best proof of the advance
of the Japanese in civilization is to be
found in their use of pockets, says The
New York Evening Post. The people of
that country have usually six or eight
pockets cunningly inserted in the cuffs of
their wide sleeves. These pockets are
always filled with a curious miscellany.
As common as the twine in the pockets
of young Americans is the prayer amulet,
written on sheets of rice paper and com-

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It
is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
you anything else on the plea or promise that it
is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-
pose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on
every
wrapper.

posed by the bonzes. In accordance with
their faith, these amulets are swallowed
like a pill in cases of mental or physical
distress. Another essential seldom mis-
sing is a number of small squares of
silk paper. These are put to unexpected
uses, such as to hold the stem of a lily
or lotus, to dry a teacup or to wipe away
a tear. Among the Chinese and other
nations a pouch is used, instead of a
pocket. This was also the case in western
Europe in the Middle Ages, and for
some time afterward. The pouch was
attached to the girdle, along with a
dagger and rosary. It was called an
aumoniere or gipoiere. It was often
ornamented with curious patterns, gold
and silk threads, coats of arms and re-
ligious sentences. A dramatist of the time
of Henry VIII. wrote:

From my girdle he plucked my pouch;
By your leave he left me never a penny.

Breeches, however, had pockets at an
early date. In an old play, written about
1611, it is mentioned that a man had
his breeches plaited as if they had 30
pockets. But pockets did not attain their
proper position until the adoption of the
modern style of men's garments. With
waistcoats, a great opportunity for
pockets presented itself. Later they were
made very broad and deep, and were cov-

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to
refund the money on a twenty-five cent
bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after
using three-fourths of contents of bottle,
they do not relieve Constipation and Head-
ache. We also warrant that four bottles
will permanently cure the most obstinate
case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no
pay when Wills' English Pills are used.
W. S. Detlor, T. A. Huffman, A. W.
Grange & Bro., Napanee.

ered with embroidery and buttons. In
the reign of George III. waistcoat pocket-
ers reached such a size in England that
they became objects of ridicule, so that
they soon began to resume more moder-
ate proportions.

Kings Are Early Risers.
Most of the European sovereigns are
early risers. The Emperor of Austria
rises at 4.30 a.m. in summer and 5 a.m.
in the winter. The German Emperor gets
to work at 5 o'clock and often starts out
for his morning ride at 6.
The Kings of Italy, Roumania and
Sweden and Norway rise at 6 o'clock.
The Queen and Queen Regent of Holland
are also early risers, but the late Dom
Pedro of Brazil broke all records in
early rising, being in the habit of get-
ting up for the day at 3 a.m. and visit-
ing his friends between 4 and 5.

Hebrews in Jerusalem.
During the last few years nearly 150,-
000 Hebrews have entered Jerusalem,
and the arrival of another host is said to
be imminent. Already the railways are
opening the country between the coast
and Jerusalem and Damascus, and a
Hebrew migration on a large scale may
cause Syria to become once more of vast
importance in the east.

A Bluff.
"Refuse meh proffered love, proud
gerrul," cried the heavy villain, "and by
meh halidome I'll dash yeh over yondeh
beetling cliff!"
The girl gazed in the direction desig-
nated by his grimy forefinger.
"Huh!" she cried. "That's only a
bluff."
For she was up in topography as well
as some other things.—Standard and
Catholic Times.

FOR YOUR

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

TO

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW SUPERIOR HAMMOCKS FOR SALE CHEAP

THE CELEBRATED COTE LONG BOOTS FOR MEN & BOYS

This week we have placed in stock 25 cases of this celebrated Boot which is without a doubt the best line of Long Boots made in Canada. An inspection of these goods will well repay intending purchasers.

We are showing also some new ideas in Men's and Ladies Rubber Sole Walking Shoes.

An inspection of our extensive Shoe Stock will well repay intending purchasers.

J. J. KERR

Dundas Street, Napanee.

NEW PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Now in full operation. All kinds Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Custom work done on shortest notice. Get our prices before buying. Mr. Embury is prepared to draw plans for parties wanting them.

Embury & Madole.

Infant Food

CHRISTIE'S CELEBRATED INFANT FOOD

FOR SALE AT

W. COXALL

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND — \$1,500,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTION.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
T. S. HILL Agent

L. O. & B. of Q. Sbt. Co. "Limited"
DESERONTO, PICTON, KINGSTON
Steamer Hero (commencing June 12th)
will leave Deseronto on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.40 a. m.
For Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.
For BELLEVILLE on Tuesdays and Thursdays
at 8.45 p. m.
Steamer leaves KINGSTON daily (Sunday
excepted) at 3 p. m. for bay ports.
DESERONTO, ROCHESTER, N. Y., KINGSTON AND 1000 ISLANDS
Steamer "North King" — Commencing
June 18th.

CARRYING MONEY.

Some of the Curious Ways Some People Have of Doing It.

Few classes of men have a better chance to see the queer ways people have of carrying their money than bartenders. A Fifth street man tells a number of good stories along this line. It would appear that frequenters of such resorts are innately averse to carrying their coin after any manner known to the balance of mankind. "That man who just left here is entitled to a premium," said the mixologist in question a few days ago. "Ordered a glass of apollinaris and drank it as if he was thirsty. Then he reached down on the inside of his vest and pulled out what looked to be a big roll of newspaper. Around the roll was wrapped a long piece of twine.

"I thought I was going to be made the victim of a bunko game until the man began to unwrap the roll. He took off at least six newspapers before he got down to what he was after. This proved to be a \$1 bill. He pulled it out of the bunch of newspapers and laid it on the counter. I took out 5 cents and handed back the change. Carefully counting it, the man slowly and deliberately wrapped the coin up in the newspaper again and went out. I haven't seen him since, and I don't want to. Life is too short to wait for his unwrapping process. Another instance, almost as aggravating, was that of a young fellow who happened in the other day. He had several friends with him and ordered a round.

"I served it, and when the time came for paying the young fellow went through his pockets vigorously. Then his face grew scarlet.

"'Humph!' he exclaimed. 'I had some money. Oh, I know where it is now.'

"Sitting down on a chair, he pulled off one of his shoes and from the bottom thereof fished out a \$5 bill. The crowd that was with him laughed loudly, and the little episode cost him another round. Lots of people come in here who carry their money in one of the upper pockets of their vests, and still others who think the inside band of their hats affords the best place to carry their bank bills. And so it goes. Some day I expect to have a man order a drink and pull the money out of his mouth with which to pay for it. If he does, I won't let on but that it is the regular thing."

A BURDEN LIFTED.

When a woman who has long from female troubles, is again in health she feels that a tremendous has been lifted from her shoulder figure rounds out again. Color her cheeks, and sparkle to her eyes. She feels much the same as when a girl, and if the neighbors wouldn't talk, the chances are she would go out and have a good romp, as in childhood's days. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription lifts the burden of disease from women. It allays inflammation and stops drains in the feminine organs, strengthens the fragile supports the internal organs in place. Irregularities. It drives away the and banishes nervousness. T of child-bearing is rendered an of no danger and little pain. best medicine that Dr. R. V. F long experienced specialist in diseases, ever made. The Dr give free, fatherly advice to a who write him at Buffalo, N. Y whatever is charged.

"I was a great sufferer for four years placement and ulceration," writes Pickering, of Ollie, Keokuk County, the time I began using Dr. Pierce's Prescription I was not able to sit up took eight bottles and got to be a st. I also gave Dr. Pierce's Golden Med to my little daughter for quinsy at tonsils and it completely cured her. ing this can write to me, enclosing a I will answer."

Honest dealers will not urge a for Dr. Pierce's medicines. The other medicines in the world good," although avaricious will sometimes say so for the the greater profit to be made inferior articles.

Buy your school
slates, pens, scribbles
at Pollard's Bookstore

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Tax

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under
TO WIT: of the Warden and the Seal of the County
and Addington, bearing date the 10th day
1899, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned
below list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are so paid shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for and costs, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction, DAY, THE (TWENTY-FOURTH) 24th DAY OF OCTOBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAY IF NECESSARY) in the present year 1899, beginning at the 1 o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale, and that cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUR.	TAXES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL.
South East 1/2 lot 2	3	50	Three years or over	\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38
South West 1/2 lot 3	3	50	..	16 92	3 50	20 42
South East 1/2 lot 5	4	..	..	6 41	3 25	9 66
Lots 42, 50, and 51	5	660	..	4 39	9 32	13 71
Lots 50 and 51	6	400	..	14 80	6 50	21 30
South 1/2 lot 24	9	..	..	12 41	3 38	15 79

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Lot No. 42	1	1/2	Three years or over	\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62
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THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND — \$1,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

T. S. HILL, Agent.

THE - MERCHANTS - BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, — Montreal
Capital paid up, \$6,000,000
Surplus, \$3,000,000

INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES
PAID ON DEPOSITS.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

W. A. BELLHOUSE,
Manager, Napanee Branch

A. S. ASHLEY,DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
— 12 YEARS IN NAPANEE.
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

THE ROYAL HOTEL. Dundas Street, Napanee.

H. HUNTER, Prop.
This commodious hotel is centrally situated
having every convenience for the travelling and
business public. Large yard and sheds for
farmers.
Good table, best of wines liquors, and cigars
The comfort of guests is made a first con-
sideration.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S. Physician, Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

HERRINGTON & WARNER Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 57

DEROCHE & MADIEN Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block.
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates
H. M. DEROCHÉ, Q. C. 517 J. H. MADDEN

JAS. AYLESWORTH, POLICE MAGISTRATE for the Provincial Electoral District of Addington.

Conveyancer,
G. T. Ry, Ticket Agent,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Commissioner, etc., in H.C.J
Clerk, 7th Division Court. of the
County of Lennox & Addington
TAMWORTH.

DENTISTS C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S. C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.

Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.
Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C.D. Wartman will be in
Yarker
Napanee office open every day.

L. O. & B. of Q. Sbt. Co. "Limited"

DESERONTO, PICTON, KINGSTON

Steamer Hero—(commencing June 12th)
will leave Deseronto on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.40 a. m.
for Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.
For BELLEVILLE on Tuesdays and Thursdays
at 8 a. m.
Steamer leaves KINGSTON daily (Sunday
excepted) at 3 p. m. for bay ports.

DESERONTO, ROCHESTER, N.Y., KING-
STON, AND 1000 ISLANDS

Steamer "North King"—Commencing
June 18th,
will leave Deseronto for Charlotte, N. Y., (Port
of Rochester) on Sunday at 10.30 p. m., arr.
Charlotte 7.00 a. m. Monday.
For Kingston and 1000 Islands on Sundays
commencing 18th June) at 5.00 a. m.
Right reserved to change time without notice

H. H. GILDER LEEVE, Manager
Kingston.

RATABUN CO'Y, Agents, Deseronto. 27

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and
Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Because it is a Home Company.
Because it is a Safe Company.
Because it is the cheapest and best.
Because it affords the most liberal policies to
patrons.
Because it insures only (isolated) non-haz-
ardous risks, as farm property, county churches
halls and school houses.
Because it is the Farmer's Company managed
by Farmers in the interest of farmers of the
Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings
Frontenac, Lanark and Leeds
Officers—B. C. Lloyd, President; I. F. Ayles-
worth, Vice-President; Stewart L. Daly, Treas-
urer; Directors—A. C. Parks, B. C. Lloyd, U. C. Sills,
J. B. Aylsworth, W. R. Longmore, I. F. Ayles-
worth, Honorary Directors—Jas. Reid, M.P.P., A. H.
Baker, A. V. Price, C. R. Allison, Wm. Charters,
W. W. Meacham, C. W. Neville, D. C. Forward,
D. W. Allison, F. B. Gness, James Knapp, John
Turcott, Thos. J. Donohoe, Peter F. Carscallen,
Daniel Sehermehorn, Thos. V. Sexsmith, James
Murphy, James Clare, Henry Irwin. The board
meets at the Secretary's office on the first
Saturday of every month at one p. m.
N. A. Caton, Napanee,
Thos. B. Wilson, Newburgh Agents
Enoch Goodwin, Kingston,
M. C. BOGART, Sec'y.

Made the Duke Feel Cheap.

A good story is told of the second Duke
of Wellington, who, though far from be-
ing stingy, was in many odd ways eco-
nomical. He discovered one day some
champagne which he considered, and
which doubtless was, quite good enough
for a ball supper and which had the ad-
vantage of being extraordinarily low in
price. He ordered the quantity required
and was rejoicing in his excellent bar-
gain when, on opening one of the papers,
he encountered the following advertise-
ment: "Try our celebrated champagne at
38 shillings a dozen, as ordered by his
grace the Duke of Wellington for his
forthcoming ball at Apsley House."

Rossini and Carlotta Grisi.

Carlotta Grisi complained to Rossini
that Giulia Grisi's success as a singer
obliged her to fall back upon the dancer's
profession.

"What would you more, my child?" he
said. "Giulia has stolen the nightingale's
voice, but she has left you its wings."

Carefully Arranged.

May—They had their elopement plan-
ned but a month ahead of time.
Dolly—Yes; even down to securing her
father's consent.—Philadelphia North
American.

Weight of a Lion.

Ask any acquaintance how much a lion
weighs, and see what he will say. Those
who know the look of the king of beasts
best and how small his lithe body really
is, will probably come furthest from the
truth. About 300 pounds to 350 pounds
is the usual estimate. But this is below
the mark. A full grown lion will tip the
scale at no less than 500 pounds. Five
hundred and forty pounds is the record
for an African lion. His bone is solid
and heavy as ivory. The tiger runs the
lion very close. A Bengal tiger, killed
two years ago by an English officer, scaled
520 pounds. A tiger of this size has,
however, considerably greater muscular
strength than the biggest lion.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUE.	TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL.
South East 1/2 lot 2	3	50	Three years or over	\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38
South West 1/2 lot 3	3	50	..	16 92	3 50	20 42
South East 1/2 lot 5	4	..	..	6 41	3 25	9 66
Lots 42, 50, and 51	5	660	..	4 39	9 32	13 71
Lots 50 and 51	6	400	..	14 80	6 50	21 30
South 1/2 lot 24	9	..	..	12 41	3 88	15 79

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAM

Lot No. 42	1	1/4	Three years or over	\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62
Lot No. 47	1	1/4	..	4 39	3 25	7 64

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH.

Lot No. 19	2	100	Three years or over	\$ 7 27	\$3 25	\$10 52
Lots No. 13 & 14	3	198	..	45 62	7 28	52 90
Lot No. 34	9	100	..	25 89	3 72	29 61
Lots No. 32 & 33	16	..	..	34 29	7 00	41 29
Lot No. 15	4	..	..	20 22	3 58	23 80
Lot No. 34	10	100	..	13 12	3 40	16 52
Lot No. 17	12	..	..	9 15	3 30	12 45

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

S. W. 1/2 of lot 17 and S. W. 1/2 of lot 18	1	108	Three years or over	\$30 51	\$6 90	\$37 41
South 1/2 of lot 9	1	100	..	9 52	3 29	12 81
Lot No. 25	6	148	..	26 88	3 75	30 63
Lot No. 29	6	149	..	23 88	3 67	27 55
Lot No. 10	8	200	..	25 73	3 72	29 45
Pt. of lot No. 11 grant- ed to J. B. Campbell	8	88	..	12 09	3 40	16 49
West 1/2 of lot No. 1	10	100	..	24 49	3 68	28 17
West 1/2 of lot No. 6	11	100	..	13 30	3 40	16 70
South 1/2 of lot No. 9	6	100	..	8 48	3 28	11 76
North 1/2 of lot No. 9	6	100	..	8 01	3 27	11 28
West 1/2 of lot 21 & 22	6	75	..	18 15	6 60	24 75
Lot No. 3 & 1/2 lot No. 1	6	300	..	18 15	6 60	24 75
Lot No. 7	6	160	..	16 85	3 49	20 34
.. 2	1	200	..	22 69	3 64	26 33
.. 13	3	200	..	36 78	4 00	40 78
.. 7	2	200	..	14 39	3 43	17 82
.. 2	9	200	..	13 71	3 41	17 12
.. 6	7	200	..	9 99	3 32	13 31

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lot No. 8 n s Water st	1	1/4	Three years or over	\$ 7 99	\$3 27	\$11 26
Lot No. 4 s s Grove st	1	1/4	..	10 23	3 33	13 56
Lot No. 24 Con. st. and lot No 25 n s Grove st known as T. E. Pom- eroey estate	1/4	..	..	21 59	6 68	28 27

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

West pt. of lot No. 20	5	125	Three years or over	\$16 82	\$3 50	\$20 32
South 1/2 of lot No. 29	5	100	..	14 53	3 44	17 97
East 1/2 of lot No. 27	6	100	..	5 27	3 25	8 52
West 1/2 of lot No. 28	8	100	..	4 37	3 25	7 62
West 1/2 of lot No. 19	8	100	..	6 32	3 25	9 57
West 1/2 of lot No. 7	13	100	..	4 97	3 25	8 22
North 1/2 of lot No. 9	15	100	..	10 35	3 34	13 69
East 1/2 of lot No. 21	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65
East 1/2 of lot No. 22	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65
East 1/2 of lot No. 23	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65
Lot No. 30	5	100	..	10 82	3 35	14 17
West 1/2 of lot No. 26	6	100	..	3 96	3 25	7 21
East 1/2 of lot No. 26	8	100	..	11 19	3 36	14 55
S. W. 1/2 of lot No. 26	8	50	..	3 77	3 25	7 02
Lot No. 27	8	200	..	6 25	3 25	9 50
S. E. 1/2 of lot No. 17	8	50	..	6 23	3 25	9 48
South 1/2 of lot No. 8	13	100	..	13 44	3 42	16 86
Lot No. 17	13	200	..	10 25	3 34	13 59
Lot No. 20	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08
Lot No. 22	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08
Lot No. 23	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD, VILLAGE OF WORTH.

Lot No. 9 Block Z	1	1/4	Three years or over	\$ 8 61	\$3 30	\$11 91
Lot No. 10 Block Z	..	..	..	8 61	3 30	11 91
Lot No. 11 Block 4	..	..	..	85 18	3 96	39 14
Lot No. 7 Block 8	..	..	..	15 36	3 46	18 82
Lot No. 8 Block 8	..	..	..	22 18	3 63	25 81
Lot No. 3 Block 4	..	..	..	7 14	3 26	10 40

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's office
Napanee, July 21st, 1899.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of
and Addington, on July 21st, 1899.

in a woman who has long suffered male troubles, is again restored to she feels that a tremendous burden is lifted from her shoulders. Her rounds out again. Color comes to cheeks, and she to her eyes. She feels much the same when a husband if the labor isn't talk, uncles are could go to have a group, as childhood's Doctor a Favor-rection he of from women. It inflammation and rains in the feminine organs. It hens the fragile supports that hold ernal organs in place. It corrects arities. It drives away the "blues" nishes nervousness. The ordeal d-bearing is rendered an occasion langer and little pain. It is the edicine that Dr. R. V. Pierce, the xperienced specialist in woman's s, ever made. The Doctor will ee, fatherly advice to all women ite him at Buffalo, N. Y. No fee er is charged.

a great sufferer for four years from disint and ulceration," writes Mrs. Mary G. of Oille, Keokuk County, Iowa. "At e I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite it was not able to sit up in bed. I was told that it was good to be a stout woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Medical Discovery a little daughter for quinsy and enlarged it completely cured her. Any doubt can write to me, enclosing a stamp, and swer."

est dealers will not urge substitutes Pierce's medicines. There are no medicines in the world "just as although avaricious druggists metimes say so for the sake of ater profit to be made upon the r articles.

y your school books,
pens, scribblers, etc.,
llard's Bookstore.

nd Addington
—
nds for Taxes.

OF A WARRANT under the hand
the Seal of the County of Lennox
aring date the 10th day of July,
upon the lands mentioned in the fol-
costs as therein set forth.

arrears and costs are sooner paid I
of as may be necessary for the taxes
due, by Public Auction on TUES-
DAY, OCTOBER (AND THE FOLLOW-
ING) 1899, beginning at the hour of ten
o'clock in the forenoon, under the
provisions of the Assessment Act.

is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private
unless accepted by the bank on

TAXES.	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38	patented.
16 92	3 50	20 42	"
6 41	3 25	9 66	"
4 39	9 32	13 71	"
14 80	6 50	21 30	"
12 41	3 88	15 79	"

NSHIP OF CAMDEN.

\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Patented.
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But His Experience Didn't Fit Him For Sailing a Yacht.

A government official tells this story of Sam Allerton's experience with his yacht:

Mr. Allerton built himself a fine country house on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It was as fine as anybody's home in that locality. When he had the house about finished, some one told him that he would have to have a yacht, not one of the modern steam yachts such as you see down east, but a sailing boat. He ordered one made and was up at the lake when it reached there. He was very proud of his yacht, and although he had never been on one before concluded that he would like to take a sail right away. In his younger days he had gone fishing a time or two in a canoe and in that way had learned the rudiments of steering a boat, so he concluded to take the helm. Looking over the group of loungers that had gathered about, he shouted out the inquiry:

"Who among us has been to sea?"

"I has, sah," said a tall, rawboned colored man, stepping forward.

"You'll do for one," said Mr. Allerton.

"Now, who else has been to sea?"

Nobody answering, he turned to the colored man and ordered him to jump aboard, saying: "We two will be enough. We can handle her."

The sails were set, the boat released from its moorings, and a start was made. The wind was directly offshore and blowing brisk. Mr. Allerton enjoyed the sensation hugely and congratulated himself on the investment he had made. He was sailing directly before the wind, and he boomed ahead in splendid style. By and by they approached the opposite shore, and, after making several frantic efforts to change the course of the boat, Mr. Allerton called out to the colored man "who had been to sea:"

"Here, you! How are we going to turn this blamed thing around? I can't do anything with her."

"Deed, mister, I don't know what to do. I don't know nothing 'bout them there sails."

The two men pulled and hauled and perspired, but to no effect, and the yacht went on the rocks with a smash. As Mr. Allerton waded ashore he turned angrily to the colored man, who dragged himself dripping after him, and said:

"I was a cook, sah."

English Obscure as the Lingo of the American Baseball Field.

Pretty nearly every profession boasts a vocabulary of its own, and the theatrical profession is not the least boastful in this matter. There is a neatness and directness about the vocabulary of the stage which does not characterize that of any other institution.

What, for instance, could be more directly impressive of the volume of an evening's audience or the receipts to accrue therefrom than the phrase of "playing to the gas?" It is used in the general sense in reference to small audiences, but strictly it means that an audience was only large enough to render receipts sufficient to pay the bill for the evening's lighting.

An actor would infinitely rather play to a "house full of paper." The latter phrase means an audience admitted mostly by free passes.

"I've got a shop in a fine crowd," exclaims Miss Tottle Twofoot to a friend. "All the fat of the book, three curtains and the tag. We open on Tuesday, and I'm awfully duffy. Jessie's walking on."

To any one inexperienced in the slang of the stage the above speech would not convey much. Translated into "common or garden" language, Miss Tottie's meaning is that she has obtained an engagement in a fine company, that she has to deliver the most telling speeches in the play, that the performance commences on Tuesday and that she is not sure of

Children need not be
Pale and Weak any longer,
Any Child can take Cap-
suloids

For **Infants**, dissolve a Capsuloid in a little Gruel or Cornstarch.

Young children will readily swallow them, because they are like bits of jelly.

READ the statement of a prominent

Brockville Citizen

The Capsuloid Co., Brookville, Ont.

Gentlemen—My son, George Lawrence Wooding, aged 4 years, was, from birth, a pale, weak, sickly child, and we feared we should never raise him. We tried many iron medicines, but they upset his little stomach and bowels, and had to be stopped. His appetite was very poor and he needed more blood. I was very much impressed by the sensible argument of the Capsuloid Co. regarding the good results their Capsuloids have given in building up sickly, pale people.

I finally decided to at last give them a trial, and after he had taken one box only, we noticed a decided improvement in him. His appetite began to get better, and color began to come to his lips and cheeks. I continued giving Capsuloids to him until the fourth box was finished, and to-day he is a healthy, strong, rosy-faced boy, and no person could persuade me that anything else but Capsuloids could have done him so much good.

This is the first testimonial I have ever given, but I give it gladly and unsolicited. It is I think an important thing to have found a kind of Iron Medicine which weak children can take without hurting their Stomach or causing any unpleasant results.

August 2nd, 1899.

Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids are manufactured from Fresh Bullocks Blood at 31b Snow Hill, London, Eng., and are sold at 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, post free in Canada, from the Canadian Branch Office.

THE CAPSULOID CO., Durham Block, **BROCKVILLE, CANADA.**

For sale at the following Drug Stores: W. S. DETLOR'S, A. T. HUFFMAN'S, A. W. GRANGE'S, and J. J. PERRY'S.

IN CONSEQUENCE

of the death of Mr. Ford, our late partner, we have engaged Mr. Edward Huff to attend to all orders for Clothing.

A FRESH NEW STOCK IN ALL THE LATEST
STYLES JUST RECEIVED

A call solicited. Bottom prices and good work guaranteed.

441y

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

Eastern Standard Time. No. 18 Taking effect Sept. 4th, 189

Tweed and Tamworth to Degeronto.			Napanee and			Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations		Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations.		Miles	No.1.No.3.No.5
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.				A.M. P.M. P.M.
Lve	Tweed		6 30	...	3 05	Lve	Deseronto	0	5 40
	Stoco	3	6 38	...	3 15		Deseronto Junction	4	6 55
	Larkins	7	6 50	...	3 30	Arr	Napanee	0	7 15
	Marlbark	13	7 03	...	3 50	Lve	Napanee	9	7 35 12 00 4 40
	Erinsville	17	7 30	...	4 05		Napanee Mills	15	7 50 12 15 4 45
	Tamworth	20	7 39	2 00	4 15		Newbark	17	8 00 12 25 5 00
	Wilson*	24					Thomson's Mills*	18	
	Enterprise	26	7 50	2 18	4 35		Camden East	19	8 12 12 35 5 15
	Mudlake Bridge*	28				Arr	Yarker	23	8 25
	Moscow	31	8 05	2 30	4 47	Lve	Yarker	23	8 50 12 50 5 35
	Galbraith*	33					Galbraith*	25	
Arr	Yarker	35	8 15	2 42	5 09		Moscow	27	9 02 1 05 6 40
Lve	Yarker	35	8 55	4 43	6 25		Mudlake Bridge*	30	
	Camden East	39	9 10	2 56	5 49		Enterprise	32	9 15 1 17 6 55
	Thomson's Mills.	40					Wilson*	34	
	Newbark	41	9 30	3 05	5 50		Tamworth	38	9 35 1 35 6 15
	Napanee Mills	42	9 40	3 20	6 00		Erinsville	41	9 45
Arr	Napanee	49	9 55	3 40	6 15		Larkins	45	10 00
Lve	Napanee	49					Stoco	55	10 25
	Deseronto Junction	54			6 55		Arr Tweed	58	10 50
	Deseronto	58			7 15	Arr	Tweed	58	10 50

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
	Stations.	Miles	No.2. A.M.	No.4. P.M.	No.5. P.M.		Stations	Miles	No.1. A.M.	No.3. P.M.	No.4. P.M.
Lve	Kingston.....	0			3 45	Lve	Deseronto		6 40		
	G. T. R. Junction	9			3 55		Deseronto Junction	4	6 55		
	Glennvale.....	10			4 18	Arr	Napabee.....	9	7 15		
	Murvale.....				4 28	Lve	Napabee.....	9	7 35	12 00	4 45
Arr	Harrowsmith.....	19			4 50		Napabee Mills.....	15	7 50	12 15	5 00
Lve	Sydenham.....	23					Newburg.....	17	8 00	12 25	5 00
	Harrowsmith.....	19	8 05		4 50		Thomson's Mills.....	18			
	Frontenac.....	22					Candeur East.....	19	8 12	12 25	5 15
Arr	Yarker.....	26	8 25		5 10	Arr	Yarker.....	53	8 25	12 50	5 20
Lve	Yarker.....	26	8 55	9 43	5 25	Lve	Frontenac.....	23	8 30		5 45
	Candeur East.....	30	9 10	2 55	5 40		Frontenac.....	27			
	Thomson's Mills.....	31					Harro smith.....	30	9 00		6 00
	Newburgh.....	32	9 25	3 05	5 50		Sydenham.....	30			6 15
	Napabee Mills.....	34	9 40	3 20	6 00	Lve	Harrowsmith.....	40	9 55		
	Napabee.....	40	9 55	3 40	6 15		Murvale.....	35	9 15		
Arr	Napabee, West End.....	40					Glennvale.....	39	9 25		

CAMDEN.

TAKES.	EXPEN-SES.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38	Patented.
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6 41	3 25	9 66	"
4 39	9 32	13 71	"
14 80	6 50	21 30	"
12 41	3 88	15 79	"

SHIP OF CAMDEN.

\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Patented.
4 39	3 25	7 64	"

INBIGH.

\$ 7 27	\$3 25	\$10 52	Patented
45 62	7 28	52 90	"
25 89	3 72	29 61	"
34 29	7 00	41 29	"
20 22	5 58	23 80	Not patented
13 12	3 40	16 52	"
9 15	3 30	12 45	"

LADAR.

\$30 51	\$6 90	\$37 41	Patented
9 52	3 29	12 81	"
26 88	3 75	30 63	"
23 88	3 67	27 55	"
25 73	3 72	29 45	"
12 09	3 40	16 49	"
24 49	3 68	28 17	"
13 30	3 40	16 70	"
8 48	3 28	11 76	"
8 01	3 27	11 28	"
18 15	6 60	24 75	"
18 15	6 60	24 75	"
16 85	3 49	20 34	"
22 69	3 64	26 33	Not patented
36 78	4 00	40 78	"
14 39	3 43	17 82	"
13 71	3 41	17 12	"
9 99	3 32	13 31	"

BURGH.

\$ 7 99	\$3 27	\$11 26	Patented
10 23	3 33	13 56	"
21 59	6 68	28 27	"

FFIELD.

\$16 82	\$3 50	\$20 32	Patented
14 53	3 44	17 97	"
5 27	3 25	8 52	"
4 37	3 25	7 02	"
6 32	3 25	9 57	"
4 97	3 25	8 22	"
10 35	3 34	13 69	"
11 29	3 36	14 65	Not patented
11 29	3 36	14 65	"
11 29	3 36	14 65	"
10 82	3 35	14 17	"
3 96	3 25	7 21	"
11 19	3 36	14 55	"
3 77	3 25	7 02	"
6 25	3 25	9 50	"
6 23	3 25	9 48	"
13 44	3 42	16 86	"
10 25	3 34	13 59	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"
7 81	3 27	11 08	"

VILLAGE OF TAM.

\$ 8 61	\$3 30	\$11 91	Patented.
8 61	3 30	11 91	"
85 18	3 96	39 14	"
15 36	3 46	18 82	"
22 18	3 63	25 81	"
7 14	3 26	10 40	"

INE PARKS,

County of Lennox and Addington.

Napanee, in the County of Lennox

to a "house full of paper." The latter phrase means an audience admitted mostly by free passes.

"I've got a shop in a fine crowd," exclaims Miss Tottle Twofoot to a friend. "All the fat of the book, three curtains and the tag. We open on Tuesday, and I'm awfully fluffy. Jessie's walking on."

To any one inexperienced in the slang of the stage the above speech would not convey much. Translated into "common or garden" language, Miss Tottle's meaning is that she has obtained an engagement in a fine company, that she has to deliver the most telling speeches in the play, that the performance commences on Tuesday and that she is not sure of her lines.

Jessie—evidently her dearest friend—has a part which she cannot act.

It must be admitted that Miss Twofoot is concise. She might add that "except for 'a shop' (part or engagement) in a 'fit up' (a company traveling with its own scenery) she has been 'resting,'" which is a neat way of saying she has been out of an engagement.—London Mail.

Sociable.

Some of the sentimental considerations that may influence an elector are suggested in this anecdote from a new book, "Irish Life and Character:"

A political candidate, on paying a second visit to the house of a doubtful voter of the peasant class, was very pleased, but somewhat surprised, on hearing from the elector that he would support him.

"Glad to hear it," said the candidate. "I thought you were against me."

"Sure, I was at first," rejoined the peasant. "Whin the other day ye called here and stood by that pigsty and talked for half an hour ye didn't budge me an inch."

"But after ye had gone away, sor, I got to thinkin how ye'd reached yer hand over the rail and scratched the pig's back till he lay down wid the pleasure of it. I made up me mind then that whin a man was so sociable as that wid a poor fellow crathure I wasn't the bhoys to vote agin him."

London Kill Me Quick.

On Saturday night in the London streets one meets numbers of men walking automatically, their teeth clinched, their look fixed. They do not sing or speak a word, but suddenly fall like logs. It is a miracle that they do not fracture their skulls on the pavement. To these men, in the bars of virtuous England, has been dispensed for the sum of one penny a pint of an atrocious mixture composed of the dregs of bottles and casks of gin, whisky, absinthe, etc. I do not know the name of this horrible concoction, but I have seen its terrible effects.—

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble.—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mrs. C. A. ELKIN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Saviour.—"As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." Mrs. W. H. FLECKER, Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and gently cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles.	No.2.	No.4.	No.5.	Stations.	Miles.	No.1.	No.3.	No.5.
Lve Kingston.....	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto.....	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G.T.R. Junction.....	10	.....	3 45	.....	Deseronto Junction.....	4	6 40	.....	.....
Glenvale.....	10	.....	4 18	.....	Lve Napanee.....	9	7 15	.....	.....
Murvale.....	19	.....	4 28	.....	Napanee Mills.....	35	7 50	12 00	4 40
Harrowsmith.....	19	.....	4 50	.....	Newburg.....	17	8 00	12 25	5 05
Lve Sydenham.....	23	7 05	.....	.....	Thomson's Mills.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Harrowsmith.....	19	8 05	.....	4 50	Camden East.....	19	8 12	12 25	5 15
Frontenac.....	22	.....	.....	.....	Lve Yarker.....	23	8 25	12 20	5 25
Arr Yarker.....	26	8 25	.....	5 10	Frontenac.....	27	8 30	.....	5 40
Lve Camden East.....	30	9 10	2 55	5 40	Arr Harrowsmith.....	30	9 00	.....	.....
Thomson's Mills.....	31	.....	.....	.....	Sydenham.....	34	.....	.....	6 15
Newburg.....	32	9 25	3 05	5 50	Lve Harrowsmith.....	30	9 05	.....	.....
Napanee Mills.....	34	9 40	3 20	6 05	Murvale.....	35	9 15	.....	.....
Arr Napanee.....	40	9 55	3 40	6 15	Glenvale.....	39	9 25	.....	.....
Lve Napanee, West End.....	40	.....	.....	.....	G.T.R. Junction.....	47	9 45	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction.....	45	.....	.....	.....	Kingston.....	49	10 00	.....	.....
Arr Deseronto.....	49	.....	.....	7 10					

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

Making Money

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made

As the end of the season approached GREAT REDUCTIONS are made on all

Men's, Youths and Boys Suits, Pants, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Ties, and all Men's Furnishing Goods.

Active preparations for the fall trade are going on and new Fall Goods will soon arrive, and to make room for it we are making reductions in the price that will command the attention and approval of all economists.

Money Saving Values that mean much to our Customers.

The goods must be seen in order to appreciate the values. It is worth making a visit to the store just for that purpose.

A. M. VINEBERG.

The wonderful Cheap Clothier, Dundas St., Henry Block, Napanee

PROF. DORENWEND

OF TORONTO,

THE FAMOUS... Hair Goods Artist

IS COMING

He will be at the

Paisley House,

NAPANEE,

TUESDAY, Sept. 19th



With every kind and style of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS WAVY AND PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES, of all long hair in every length and shade.

His AST STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere.

Be sure to visit his show rooms at the hotel and see his new designs.

He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you.

Their use adds HEALTH, COMFORT and YOUNGER APPEARANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER WEIGHT TOUPEES AND WIGS worn on over 55,000 heads.

Please remember day and date—Paisley House, Napanee, Tuesday September 19th.

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Wolves are numerous in Haliburton. A movement has been started at Montreal to have saloons open on Sunday.

The stock of wheat in store at Fort William is greatly in excess of last year.

London boys are stoning the street cars.

Montreal is to have new rifle ranges at once.

A lumber famine is reported in Manitoba.

Hamilton will reform, its tax collection system.

Night classes for technical training will be established in Brantford.

The by-law to purchase Dundurn Park carried in Hamilton by a thousand majority.

Word has been received at Ottawa that the telegraph line is now within 110 miles of Dawson.

Major Girouard, the distinguished Canadian officer, has left to resume his command in Egypt.

Brantford will build a new Isolation Hospital, and make a large addition to the John H. Stratford Hospital.

Hamilton will open Dundurn Park October 2, and will invite Sir Oliver Mowat to perform the ceremony.

David Horne, of Winnipeg, has been appointed chief grain inspector under the Inspection Act of last session.

The private banking firm of William Mowat & Son, Stratford, has assigned. The firm claims a surplus of \$45,000.

The Quebec, Hamilton and Fort William Steamship Company will have two 3,000 ton steel ships built in England.

Assessment Commissioner Hall thinks the population of Hamilton this year will be between 54,000 and 55,000.

Mr. George Ball, tax collector, Dundas, who was thrown out of a vehicle at the Bertram demonstration, died from his injuries.

It is said the municipal reforms recommended by the special committee in Hamilton will be opposed by the Finance Committee.

Ex-Ald. William Cunningham, a leading Irish citizen, has announced his candidature for the Mayoralty of Montreal next year.

The Owen Sound Board of Education has unanimously decided to adopt the Public school savings bank system in connection with the schools.

Police Constable Howie of London, Ont., who was charged with maliciously assaulting a citizen with his club, was acquitted by Judge Edward Elliott.

The Finnish delegates now in the Northwest have decided that the country between Red Deer and Edmonton, is suitable for Finnish colonization.

Angus Young admitted stealing five cents' worth of corn in the Hamilton Police Court, and the charge against him was dismissed upon his paying \$9.90 costs.

Mr. George E. Tuckett of Hamilton offers \$1,500 an acre for a little over seven acres of Victoria Park, in that city, to use for building lots for his employees.

The Royal Electric Light Co. of Montreal has forwarded to the Department of Agriculture an offer to light the Canadian building at the Paris Exhibition.

A seizure of about \$30,000 worth of medical appliances was made at Montreal on Tuesday, by the customs officers for undervaluation, but the firm is contesting the claim.

Mr. McNeill says the new Canadian Pacific Railway hotel, to be erected in Winnipeg, will be one of the finest in Canada, and work will probably be

who is now on the way to Dawson, will be the new commander of the police contingent in that district.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, secretary of the Live Stock Association of the Dominion and director of the Farmers' Institute work for the Ontario Government, will leave the service of the Province in December, and will become chief of a live stock bureau, to be created by the Dominion Government.

A proclamation has been issued bringing into force the act passed, at the last session of the Ontario Legislature erecting Manitoulin together with the Township of Humboldt, Grondine Reserve, Township of Ruthersford, and some other territory on the mainland into a separate judicial district.

Sergt.-Major Morgans, late athletic instructor at the Royal Military College, and at present orderly to the Governor-General at Ottawa, has signed a five years' contract with the management of the Dominion Club of Chicago, and on Oct. 1 will go to that city to take over the position of superintendent of gymnastics.

J. W. Anderson, charged with the Molson's Bank robbery at Winnipeg, will remain in jail until the trial in November. Fifteen thousand dollars bail is forthcoming, spot cash, if necessary, but it seems the judge is not desirous of releasing the accused. The counsel for Anderson and his friends would, of course, like to see him out on bail, but this is how the case stands.

An order in Council has been passed at Ottawa placing on the free list syrup or molasses of cane or beet testing under 35 degrees by the polariscope for use in the manufacture of compressed food for live stock, when imported by the manufacturers of such food to be used for such manufacture only in their own factories.

The Algoma Central Railway has 5000 men employed in the construction of a twelve-mile section of the line from Michipicoten Harbor to the iron mines owned by the company. The exceptional activity of the company, despite the scarcity of labor, is explained by the fact that a contract has been entered into with the Midland smelter for the supply of iron ore this fall. The rails will be laid by November 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now said that Sir Thomas Lip-ton may buy the Lakes of Killarney.

The Dublin City Corporation has granted a site for a statue of Parnell.

Thatcher, the unclaimed chancery money schemer, has escaped arrest by flight from London.

The strike of seamen and firemen in Great Britain has so far failed to cripple the ship owners.

Owing to the strike of the seamen and steamer firemen, many vessels are blocked at Liverpool.

During August the British emigrants to Canada numbered 2,365 English, 276 Scotch and 187 Irish.

Charles Black of Montreal, chief mate of the bark Ianarkshire, is under arrest at Glasgow, charged with shooting and killing a negro seaman named Trott.

In a London Times' editorial Alfred Hickman calls Major Girouard to account for contracting with Pittsburg manufacturers for steel freight cars for Egypt instead of giving English firms a chance to compete.

The cotton and jute workers' strike at Dundee has assumed serious proportions. Ten mills were closed Friday, and 16,000 mill workers are now idle. Slight disturbances have occurred, but have been quelled by the police.

Rear-Admiral Kane, well known as the captain of the Calliope, which in

At Port au Prince, Hayti, an incendiary fire resulted in the destruction of 20 buildings. Two members of the fire department were injured.

The Chinese Foreign Office has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ning-Hai District, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy, and is likely to cause complications.

The idea of boycotting the Paris Exposition is widely broached in Europe in the press comments on the Dreyfus verdict, and overt steps to that end have already been taken in one or two quarters.

The Russian Government has ordered from San Francisco American timber and lumber for construction work incident to the building of the new City of Dalny, on the Arctic coast of Russia.

The Swiss Government has ordered the Serum Institute at Berne to make and distribute the bubonic pest serum in sufficient quantities throughout the cantons, as a precaution against a possible outbreak of the plague.

A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by hail, swept over Paris Wednesday night. Great damage was done. The electric light plants were damaged, and the cafes and boulevards in some sections of the city were in darkness.

In the attack made by a band of marauders on the Muree brewery at Quetta, India, ten of the native employees were killed and several others badly wounded. The marauders, who all escaped, are being hotly pursued by mounted police.

40,000 DEAD FROM FAMINE.

Terrible Mortality in German East Africa Owing to Long Continued Drought.

Despatches from England say that 40,000 persons have died of starvation in German East Africa. The terrible famine that is now decimating the tribes living along and back of the east coast Zanzibar and Mombasa, about 200 miles, is due to failure of the rains during two consecutive seasons and consequently inability to raise the crops upon which the natives depend for subsistence. The suffering was great last year, and this year the most appalling stories have been coming from the stricken district, which embraces about 100,000 square miles. The drought is at an end at last, as copious rains have fallen this summer, but thousands of people have been too feeble to put in crops and the mortality has been greater since the rains began than before.

The German Government started temporary hospitals, and all the missionary and philanthropic societies have been active in relieving distress. Many were reduced to so feeble a state that rice, their usual food, was too coarse a ration and they could not digest it. Missionaries wrote in May that all the people of many towns had perished and thousands were suffering from dysentery, ulcers and other diseases that usually attend famine. Children of all ages were in a frightful state of emaciation. In addition to the relief measures of the Government, the Mohammedans of the coast, the German Catholic missionaries and the Church Missionary Society of England have been active in relieving distress and supplying seed for the next crop. Funds are still being sent from Europe, but the distress continues to be very great.

ENGLISH WALL-PAPER TRUST

All the Concerns But Four Agree to Pool Profits.

A despatch from London, says: The most daring and what will probably be the most successful trade com-

APPEALS TO SOVEREIGN

LABORI ASKS THAT ATTACHMENT BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

The Court Refused to Be So Secretive Again Being Used—An Appeal in Court.

A despatch from Rennes Tuesday was a momentous one. The trial of Capt. Dreyfus. The old trial of the secret documents case and the fact was brought out papers had been passed to the marshal in this trial without the ledge of the defence. This is a long fact when it is considered Dreyfus obtained a new trial but he was convicted before on evidence that was communicated in secret his judges. Possibly, if he is convicted there will be good ground for an appeal and another trial.

The judges denied the request Labori for permission to call witnesses for Dreyfus military affairs of foreign Governments who, it is alleged, had bought military secrets from Dreyfus. This is considered a bad blow for the accused, though Labori seems to entertain the hope that he will be able to get the defence before the court by summoning the attaches to attend in their personal capacity.

A feature of the session was an eloquent plea of a Senator of France for Dreyfus. It moved the spectators to tears, and made an impression upon the judges.

As announced by President Joubert the first part of the session of the court-martial was secret.

LABORI'S FORMAL STATEMENT.

When the doors were opened for a public session, M. Labori read a statement to the effect that it was the consensus of opinion of the defence that while they had hitherto not asked foreigners to testify, the Government having set the example, they would no longer refrain from doing so.

Then turning to President Joubert, M. Labori, said: "We know the particularly delicate position of affairs in this matter, but we must that you also summon witnesses from France for us. We Schneider, Schwartzkoppen, Zard, and others to prove direct relations with foreign powers never communicated to them the secret in the bordereau."

"We also ask that the Government secure, through diplomatic channels documents bearing on the bordereau. Major Carrière, for the prosecution, protested against the moral and material difficulties of such action said it would not assist the defence in any way."

After some consultation, the court retired to deliberate on the matter. Their decision was awaited with great interest. When the court had returned, President Joubert announced that the court had refused to grant the defence request that the aid of foreign witnesses be invoked. The announcement was followed by a hub-bub in court, was quickly suppressed, and court at once adjourned.

THE EXCITING TRIAL.

of the morning sitting was a scene which M. Labori, General Billot, Joubert and Captain Dreyfus participated in. Things had progressed quickly and even monotonously up to time. "La Dame Blanche," with famous pearls in her ears and a black neck, kept whispering to her companion. Others who from the beginning had taken the keenest inter-

seven acres of Victoria Park, in this city, to use for building lots for his employees.

The Royal Electric Light Co. of Montreal has forwarded to the Department of Agriculture an offer to light the Canadian building at the Paris Exhibition.

A seizure of about \$30,000 worth of medical appliances was made at Montreal on Tuesday, by the customs officers for undervaluation, but the firm is contesting the claim.

Mr. McNicoll says the new Canadian Pacific Railway hotel, to be erected in Winnipeg, will be one of the finest in Canada, and work will probably be commenced on it this fall.

The Hamilton and Wentworth Dairy-men's Association has advanced the price of milk one cent, the retail price now being six cents a quart, and the wholesale price 12 cents a gallon.

Official returns place the salmon pack of British Columbia for the present season at 676,000 cases, which is second only to the phenomenal pack of 1897, when 1,105,477 cases were put up.

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal has been agreeably surprised by the receipt of a parcel containing \$700 which was recently stolen from the office. There will probably be no prosecution.

The formal opening of the Stoney Creek battlefield by the Women's Historical Society will take place on October 21. The countess of Aberdeen and Sir J. G. Bourinot are expected to be present.

The work of the two surveying parties which the Department of the Interior has at work in Northern Alberta and in the Kootenay district has been much retarded by the heavy rains which have prevailed in both sections.

Dawson City now contains a school population of between 300 and 400. There are no schools, teachers, or books in the district. An order for books has been placed at Winnipeg, and several Manitoba teachers will leave shortly for Dawson City.

Late at night a boy called at Dr. Bell's surgery in Kingston, and presented a parcel to the doctor, saying it was sent to him by a lady. When opened it was found to contain the body of a newly-born male child. Dr. Bell has no idea who the lady is.

Application will be made to Parliament at its next session by the committee of the Canadian Nurses' Association, consisting of M. E. Rogers, E. Sait, H. Dunlop, A. Colquhoun, J. Dodd, F. Clements and S. Hink for an act to incorporate the association.

Twenty-four tenders have been received at the Interior Department for the claims in Dominion Creek in the Yukon. The claims were classed in 1897 by Major Walsh and Mr. Fawcett. The properties are in the market because of a dispute as to their ownership.

A statement of the total import business done at the port of Montreal during the month of August has been prepared by the collector of customs. The total imports for the month amounted to \$6,165,472, against \$5,784,357 for the corresponding month of last year.

Charles De Witt, of Victoria Mills, N. B., is under arrest on suspicion of being responsible for the death of his three-year-old step-child. Neighbors who saw the body reported that it bore black and blue marks and looked as if the little one might have died from violence.

Exclusive of the Grand Trunk building at the intersection of McGill and William streets, which by a conservative estimate will cost not less than \$50,000, fully \$2,500,000 will be expended on buildings in Montreal within the next year, and contracts for more than that have already been placed.

Within a short time Inspector Steele, commanding the Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon, will return to duty in the Northwest Territories, and it is probable that Capt. A. B. Perry,

and killing a negro seaman named Trot.

In a London Times' editorial Alfred Hickman calls Major Girouard to account for contracting with Pittsburgh manufacturers for steel freight cars for Egypt instead of giving English firms a chance to compete.

The cotton and jute workers' strike at Dundee has assumed serious proportions. Ten mills were closed Friday, and 16,000 mill workers are now idle. Slight disturbances have occurred, but have been quelled by the police.

Rear-Admiral Kane, well known as the captain of the Callopie, which in 1889 steamed out of Apia, Samoa, in the teeth of the terrible hurricane which destroyed the United States squadron, has voluntarily retired from the British navy.

The figures published in London of the capital offered for subscription in new companies during the eight months ended August 31, illustrate the position of Canadian mining in British markets. The figures are: Rhodesia £2,500,000; other South African £2,000,000; British Columbia £240,000; the Klondike £181,000; New Zealand £50,000.

UNITED STATES.

There are 64 cases of yellow fever at Key West, Fla.

Two regiments of negro troops are to be raised for service in the Philippines.

Hon. James B. Eustis, former American Ambassador to France, died at Newport.

The Cuban army has been paid off. There is a balance of \$400,000 left from the \$3,000,000 appropriated.

While digging a well on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., G. H. Jarnagin and others discovered gold quartz in large quantities.

Seven persons were killed by a freight train wreck in Dingess Tunnel on the Norfolk & Western Railway, near Williamson, W. Va.

A Chicago report says a gigantic plant for the building of locomotives and other rolling stock is to be established in Switzerland by a company of American and European capitalists.

At Pinconning Village, 20 miles north of Bay City, Mich., fire destroyed 32 frame buildings, including the Michigan Central passenger station, Maccabee Hall, 13 business houses and 25 dwellings. The loss is roughly estimated at \$75,000.

GENERAL.

The Czar and Czarina are visiting Copenhagen.

The Peary steamer Windward has returned to Newfoundland.

Russia has taken oppressive measures against the Jews in Kieff.

The Patriarch of the Greek Church in Egypt is dead at the age of 103.

There is great distress in Bessarabia, Russia, owing to the failure of the harvest.

The Danish lock-out in the building trades has come to an end after some months' duration.

The plague has been stamped out of Alexandria, 43 out of 88 cases resulting fatally.

The French police have made seizures of papers in Royalist newspaper offices in Paris and Bordeaux.

A rumor is current in Rhodesia that an European exploring party has been massacred near Lake Tanganyika.

Russia has restrained Turkey from mounting several pneumatic dynamite guns at the Black Sea entrance to the Baltic.

Heavy rains have benefited the crops in Central India, though other portions of the country are still suffering from drouth.

Queensland has voted on the federation question, the latest returns showing 31,500 for and 27,000 against federation.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has rejected the bill for the enfranchisement of women, according to a Melbourne despatch.

and the Church Missionary Society of England have been active in relieving distress and supplying seed for the next crop. Funds are still being sent from Europe, but the distress continues to be very great.

ENGLISH WALL-PAPER TRUST

All the Concerns But Four Agree to Pool Profits.

A despatch from London, says: The most daring and what will probably be the most successful trade combination ever formed in this country came into operation on Monday. All the manufacturers of wall paper with the exception of four firms in London have agreed to pool their profits. The capital aggregates \$15,000,000.

The promoters have guarded against foreign competition by an arrangement with the dealers who have signed the contracts not to deal with foreign manufacturers for ten years. By the end of ten years it is expected that the syndicate will be strong enough to ward off all competition.

The price of the cheapest sorts of wall paper is to be raised immediately 250 per cent. About one-third of those engaged in the trade will be thrown out of employment. The syndicate expects immense profits.

BOLD HOLD-UP AT CORNWALL

Four Highwaymen Waylaid Citizens and Fired at a Policeman.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—About two o'clock on Thursday morning Alvin Pescod was waylaid by four highwaymen at the corner of Pitt and Third street. They stepped from behind a high fence and knocked him down with the butt end of a revolver. After searching him they bound Pescod hand and foot, and gagging him with his own hat, carried him into a side street. Another man who happened along was served in the same way.

When Officer Lalonde reached the corner the quartette stepped out, and two of them covering him with revolvers, ordered "Hands up!" The officer sprang out in the roadway, and the highwaymen fired four shots, none of which took effect. Lalonde retreated down the street, and went after Chief Cameron, but by the time he returned the quartette had made themselves scarce.

SALMON PACK RETURNS.

Last Season's Second Only to That of 1897.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Official returns place the salmon pack of British Columbia for the present season at 676,000 cases, which is second only to the phenomenal pack of 1897, when 1,105,477 cases were put up. The pack on the American side brings the total output of the Pacific coast up to 1,316,000 cases. Twenty cents per fish was the average price paid to the fishermen by Canadian packers, and 12 cents the average paid by American canners.

SUDAN RAILWAY HORROR.

Train Loaded With Soldiers and Workmen Falls Into a Ravine.

A despatch from London, says:—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo says advices have been received from Berber on the Nile, near the confluence of the Atbara, that a train returning from Wady-Halfa with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district fell into a ravine owing to the collapse of a viaduct, with the result that 24 were killed and 30 others injured.

request that the aid of foreign invokeds. The announcement followed by a hub-hub in court, was quickly suppressed, and court at once adjourned.

THE EXCITING TRIAL

of the morning sitting was a scene which M. Labori, General Billot Jouaust and Captain Dreyfus participated. Things had progressed and even monotonously up to time. "La Dame Blanche," with famous pearls in her ears and her neck, kept whispering to her companion. Others who from the had taken the keenest interest every word uttered in the court ed bored, and the intense heat in room sent several asleep. Sud when General Billot, in low even again brought out what man elared is the General's last card, ly, the complicity of Dreyfus and hazy, there was a remarkable scene. M. Labori, in terrible ment and waving his arms, pre in a ringing voice. Dreyfus, who been sitting like a statue, also j to his feet, despite the restr hand that a gendarme placed up shoulder, and, with his face fl with passion, said, addressing C Jouaust: "I protest against this accusation." M. Labori at the time was demanding to be heard onel Jouaust, equally determine to hear him, called out "Maitre I I refuse to allow you to speak." M. Labori finally gave up and down he was deathly pale and t ing like a leaf.

THE END NEAR.

All the evidence in the Dreyfus is in, and at the session the proing counsel commenced his ac The auditors on leaving the agreed that all signs point to the domination of the accused. Acq of course, is possible, but would surprise. The defence is plain coured, and is preparing poi which to make an appeal to the military court in Paris. The must be heard within twent hours after the decision of the martial. If not allowed, the de tion of Dreyfus will follow, as th ernment is reported to be unwill again appeal to the Court of tion

CARRIERE CAUSES LAUGHTER

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M. DEMANGE SPEAKS

M. Demange stood silent for

LS TO SOVEREIGNS.

ASKS THAT ATTACHES BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

Refused to Be So—Secret Docs. Again Being Used—An Exciting Trial in Court.

patch from Rennes says—was a momentous one in the Japt. Dreyfus. The old question of secret documents came up, fact was brought out that had been passed to the court in this trial without the knowledge of the defence. This is a start—when it is considered that obtained a new trial because convicted before on evidence communicated in secret to the court. Possibly, if he is again tried, there will be good grounds for appeal and another trial.

Judge denied the request of M. Dreyfus for permission to call as witnesses Dreyfus military attaches in Governments who, it is alleged, had bought military secrets from Dreyfus. This is considered a blow for the accused, though M. Dreyfus seems to entertain the hope that he will be able to get this evidence before the court by summoning witnesses to attend in their person.

At the close of the session was the plea of a Senator of France for Dreyfus. It moved the spectators, and made an impression on the judges.

At the close of the session of the trial was secret.

At the formal statement, the doors were opened for the session, M. Labori read a brief statement to the effect that it was the opinion of the defence that they had hitherto not called witnesses to testify, the Government at the example, they would refrain from doing so.

Turning to President Jouaust, M. Labori said: "We know the delicate position of all on this matter, but we must ask also to summon witnesses out of France for us. We want Schwartzkoppen, Panizade and others to prove directly and indirectly that Dreyfus never had dealings with foreign powers, and communicated to them the papers in the bordereau. We also ask that the Government through diplomatic channels, is bearing on the bordereau." Carriere, for the prosecution, against the moral and difficulties of such action, and would not assist the defence

some consultation, the judges on deliberate on the request. Decision was awaited with a tense and painful. When the judges ruled, President Jouaust rose and announced that the court unanimously refused to grant the defence's request that the aid of foreigners be allowed. The announcement was followed by a hub-bub in court, which was quickly suppressed, and court was adjourned.

AN EXCITING TRIAL

morning sitting was a scene in the Labori, General Billot, Col. and Captain Dreyfus parties. Things had progressed quietly and monotonously up to that La Dame Blanche, with her pearls in her ears and around her neck, kept whispering to her companions. Others who from the first on the keenest interest in the trial, were in the court room

ment before he spoke, drawing himself together for the supreme effort of his life. He began by saying he was a Frenchman, and the son of a soldier. "I always had a love for the army of my beloved country," said M. Demange. Here he paused for effect. "Before this case was brought before the Court of Cassation, doubts arose concerning the guilt of Dreyfus. I shared in them. By the time the order for revision brought the case here, these doubts had grown into a positive conviction on my part that the accusations against this soldier were without foundation, and have done a most grievous wrong to an innocent man."

DREYFUS WAS PERSECUTED. "Recalling the testimony of Detective Cochefort," continued M. Demange, "I find this man was persecuted, trapped, and pursued in an endeavour to find him guilty. At the time of the dictation test to which he was subjected by Du Paty de Clam, a pistol was put before him for an obvious reason. Dreyfus did not use it. Instead, he cried: 'I will not die, I am innocent, and I will live to prove it.' On the day after his condemnation he proved the sincerity of his utterance by sending a letter to the War Minister, in which he begged that the truth of his case be sought."

SUSTAINED BY A NOBLE PURPOSE. "This purpose and this hope sustained him through the long years on Devil's Island, and brings him here today when dishonour has been stamped on him before the world and a stigma put upon his name and that of his beloved wife and children, demanding the stigma be cleared away and the innocence of which he has never failed to boast, be proven before mankind."

Then came a scene which will live forever in the memory of those present. M. Demange began reading from letters written by the prisoner while on Devil's Island. These were wonderful human documents. They told of suffering which alternated with hope and despair. In them Dreyfus related how he lay in irons, and how the guards, more pitiful than their officers, stole into him during the darkness in order to cleanse with rags the chafed sores upon his wrists and ankles. "Yet through all this ordeal," said M. Demange, with an eloquence that was now carrying his audience with him, "there was always but one thought with him, 'I am innocent.'"

EVIDENCE REVIEWED. M. Demange dwelt on the fact that M. Cavaignac had withheld evidence favoring Dreyfus from the court. He controverted the conclusions of Major Carriere, who spoke yesterday for the prosecution, and also those of Mercier, Boisdereffre, Gonse, Roget, and Lauth. He dwelt especially on the evidence of Major Cugnet, who had testified vehemently his belief in the prisoner's guilt. Demange related the solemn declarations which had been made by the foreign attaches that they never had dealings in any way with Dreyfus.

"Did they say Esterhazy was innocent? No," said M. Demange, "while willing to speak for Dreyfus, they have pointedly refrained from mentioning Esterhazy. You may draw your own conclusion."

M. Demange then discussed the moral proofs of the prisoner's innocence, including the forgeries of Esterhazy and the late Col. Sandherr, who sought to maintain his guilt. The Henry forgery and its consequences was also dwelt on by the speaker.

M. Demange scorned the idea that Dreyfus was a gambler, and asked the judges to consider the conduct of the accused not as evidence of guilt, but as an example of common military habits which spelled innocence in large letters.

M. Demange spoke of the Beaurepaire witnesses humorously, and tore to shreds the evidence of the Austrian Cernauschi.

DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges in the court martial, an officer ordered "Carry arms!" and "Present arms." The rat-

UNKNOWN WOMAN SUICIDES.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid—Death Came Within Two Hours—Many Saw the Act.

A despatch from Toronto says:—In the midst of the laughing crowds thronging out of the Adelaide street theatres last night, an unknown woman drank carbolic acid, and died an hour and a half later. Though probably a dozen people were eye-witnesses to the act, and hundreds more saw the woman, no one knew her, and all enquiries failed to elicit a single fact that might lead to her identification.

Several people on Adelaide street between Bay and Yonge streets between nine and eleven o'clock noticed a slim girl clad in white, passing back and forth, apparently watching for some one near the Toronto Opera house. While her actions were not peculiar, she attracted some attention by her preoccupied air and purposeful gait.

Shortly after eleven o'clock she stopped her walk in front of W. Spink's saloon, and suddenly putting her hand in her pocket, she drew out a blue two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, and raising it to her lips, swallowed the poison. Then she threw the empty vessel on the pavement, and walked on some yards farther. She staggered and leaned against a store front for a moment before slowly sinking to the sidewalk.

DIED AT THE EMERGENCY.

Those who had been watching her had until now seemed paralysed, but at once a crowd surrounded the prostrate form. She was picked up and carried into Bingham's drug store. Dr. Crawford was summoned, and he did all that was possible until the ambulance removed the patient to the Emergency hospital. Here the house surgeons and Dr. Crawford labored with her for an hour, but at twenty-five minutes to one death relieved the woman of her suffering.

The suicide was probably about twenty-two years old, fair, slim, and of about the medium height. She wore a white blouse, a white pique skirt, a sailor hat, and a pair of russet shoes. On her breast was a badge consisting of an American flag bearing the letters, "V. R. O. Y. G. B. I." arranged upon it. Underneath was the motto "Fraternity, Protection and Aid." The woman's underclothing which was of a rather cheap variety, bore the marks "C., 2103," "C.R., 296."

THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

The Surveying Party Completes Its Work in the Yukon.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of the Interior has three surveying parties in the Yukon this year, and news has just reached the department that one of the parties has completed its labors as far as it is possible to do so. Application was made to the Government some time ago for mining locations on the White river, a tributary of the Yukon, intersected by the 141st meridian, the boundary between Canada and Alaska. Before granting any applications the department decided to send out a survey party to traverse the White river country and get out by the Alaska river to the sea coast. Mr. Talbot was placed in charge of the party, which consists of four men and 17 horses. They entered the country by the Dalton trail, and had a hazardous journey after the Dalton route was left behind. The valley of the White river was traversed for a considerable distance, when it was discovered that it took an entirely different trend from what was generally supposed. The country became

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Wheat—Outside markets were about steady to-day. Ontario were unchanged, and Manitoba were up 1c. owing to stronger lake freights. Ontario red and white are quoted at 67 1-2c, north and west, Manitoba No. 1 hard, Toronto and west, sold at 80c; and, g.i.t.b., 82c.

Flour—The local market is quiet. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, is quoted at \$2.65 bid, and \$2.75 asked.

Millfeed—Scarce. Bran is quoted at \$11 to \$11.50, middle freights; and shorts at \$4.

Peas—A fair enquiry continues for peas for immediate shipments at 55c, north and west, October shipment 54c.

Oats—Steady. New white, north and west, 23c, and mixed, 22c. New white, east, sold at 24 1-2 to 25c.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, east, 51c; and west, 49 1-2c.

Corn—Dull. No. 2 American, track, Toronto, 40c.

Barley—New No. 2 barley, lake ports, 38c is bid for round lots.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The market is firm and demand for No. 1 eggs at 14 to 14 1-2c; second sell at 12 1-2 to 13c.

Potatoes—Offering freely and rather easy here. Car lots are sold on track here at 50c per bag, and at farmers' wagons about 30 to 35c per bushel, but stock is small. Out of store choice stock brings 55 to 65c per bag.

Beans—Choice hand-picked beans sell at \$1.10, and common at 75 to 80c per bush.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 41-2c for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 5 to 5 1-2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1-2c, in small lots.

Honey—Round lots of honey, delivered here, will bring about 6 to 6 1-2c; dealers quote from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2c per lb. for 10 to 60-lb. tins; in comb, around \$1.25 to \$1.40 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—New brings \$8.50, car lots, delivered here. Choice is worth about 25c more.

Straw—Unchanged. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$5 on track.

Hops—Canadian crop light, but, as the English crop is large, the shortage here will not likely affect the market. New hops now arriving, but no quotations yet. Dealers here sell at about 18 to 20c in the ordinary way for old, and are paying holders outside from 16 to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market strong. Receipts are light and demand here keeps steady for all choice. Quotations are:—Dairy, tubs, poor to medium, 15 to 16c; strictly choice, 17 to 18; small dairy tub prints, about 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21 to 22c; pounds, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—Firm and likely to continue so for some time. Dealers here quote from 11 1-2c to 12c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

There is a good steady demand and prices firm and unaltered. Dressed hogs steady. Choice butchers' weights bring about \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers' loads, on the street.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 63-4 to 7c; long clear bacon, car lots, 73-4c; ton lots, 8c; case lots, 81-4c; backs, 83-4c.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13c. Breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1-2c; picnic hams, 81-2 to 83-4c; roll bacon, 81-2 to 9c; smoked backs, 11 1-2c. All meats out of pickle 1c, less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 63-4c; tubs, 7c; pails, 7c; compound, 51-2 to 53-4c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9.—Wheat—Steady.

refused to grant the defence's request that the aid of foreigners be granted. The announcement was followed by a hub-bub in court, which quickly suppressed, and court was adjourned.

THE EXCITING TRIAL

Morning sitting was a scene in M. Labori, General Billot, Col. J. and Captain Dreyfus participated. Things had progressed quietly even monotonously up to that "La Dame Blanche," with her eyes pearls in her ears and around neck, kept whispering to her comrade. Others who from the first taken the keenest interest in word uttered in the court seemed, and the intense heat in the sent several asleep. Suddenly, General Billot, in low, even tones, brought out what many deem to be the General's last card, namely the complicity of Dreyfus and Esterhazy. There was a remarkable change in M. Labori, interlarded with excitement, and waving his arms, protested in a ringing voice. Dreyfus, who had been sitting like a statue, also jumped to his feet, despite the restraining hand of a gendarme placed upon his shoulder, and, with his face flaming with passion, said, addressing Colonel Billot: "I protest against this odious accusation." M. Labori at the same time was demanding to be heard, Col. J. and Captain Dreyfus, equally determined not to let him, called out "Maitre Labori, use to allow you to speak." When Labori finally gave up and sat down, he was deathly pale and trembling like a leaf.

THE END NEAR.

The evidence in the Dreyfus case and at the session the prosecution commenced his address. Auditors on leaving the court declared that all signs point to the conviction of the accused. Acquittal, of course, is possible, but would be a surprise. The defence is plainly disorganized, and is preparing points on which to make an appeal to the high court in Paris. The appeal will be heard within twenty-four hours after the decision of the court. If not allowed, the degradation of Dreyfus will follow, as the Government is reported to be unwilling to appeal to the Court of Cassation.

ARRIERE CAUSES LAUGHTER.

Major Carriere was then called upon to deliver the final speech for the prosecution, which only lasted an hour and a quarter, and which was generally criticized as a weak oration. His remarks, colored by his usual manner, evoked outbursts of laughter. He said that he considered it to be a shame that Dreyfus wrote the bulletin. The phrase concerning the king of troops was very significant, he thought, and he pointed out Dreyfus could have obtained the manual with little difficulty. However, the Major argued, Esterhazy did not say in August that he was to be manoeuvred, while Dreyfus would have thought so up to August. The Government Commissary affirmed that he himself had noticed the mention in Dreyfus' handwriting in 1894 in letters which he had written from Devil's Island. Alluding to the secret dossier, the Major said that Esterhazy was not in a position to show the interesting information, seeing the correspondence of "A." Schwartzkoppen. Major Carriere declared emphatically his belief Dreyfus had relations with the person of which "A" was the agent. He said that Esterhazy said nothing over that he was a traitor, and Picquart had utterly failed to prove him of the innocence of Dreyfus. "My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," said Major Carriere, in conclusion, "has been transformed into a conviction of his guilt, which has been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. To-day, I come to tell you on my soul and conscience that Dreyfus is guilty, and to ask for the application of article 76 of the penal code."

M. DEMANGE SPEAKS.

Demange stood silent for a moment.

Henry Torgery and its consequences were also dwelt on by the speaker.

M. Demange scorned the idea that Dreyfus was a gambler, and asked the judges to consider the conduct of the accused not as evidence of guilt, but as an example of common military habits which spelled innocence in large letters.

M. Demange spoke of the Beaurepaire witnesses humorously, and tore to shreds the evidence of the Austrian Cernuschi.

DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges in the court martial, an officer ordered "Carry arms!" and "Present arms." The rattle of rifles followed, and then Col. Jouaust marched in, saluted, and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "Silence!" and the silence of death fell on the audience. Col. Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which opened with the question referred to the judges by the Court of Cassation: Was Dreyfus guilty of entering a machination to hand secret documents to a foreign power. He then gave the answer, that the court, by a majority of 5 to 2, found Dreyfus guilty. The silence was immediately broken by a rush of the reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the letter box, opening into the street, where a gendarme received them, and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire. The noise called forth stern cries of "Silence!" and again all sounds were hushed until Col. Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly, and not to raise a shout of any sort. The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by anyone. Everything passed off with complete calm.

THE VERDICT READ TO DREYFUS.

As the people emerged the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere, and there was not the slightest disorder. The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupers. Dreyfus listened impassively, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word, and marched back to prison like an automaton. It is understood that Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the island of Corsica.

STAFF LARGER BY 10,000.

Enormous Increase in the Postal Business of Britain.

A despatch from London says:—Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk has shown a profit of nearly \$18,000,000 on the working of the British Post-office for the year ending last March. The number of postal packages of every kind delivered during the year was 3,456,000,000. London received 28 per cent. of the total of letters posted. The thrift of the working classes is shown in the increase of Post-office Savings Bank deposits, which now stand at \$615,000,000. There was an increase of 5 per cent. in telegrams.

The staff of the Post-office was increased by 10,000 during the year, and now stands at 160,000, of whom 32,000 are women.

WILL ABOLISH THE BUSBY.

The Imposing Headgear of the British Guards is Doomed.

A despatch from London says:—The imposing headgear of the Guards, the classic bearskin, is doomed. It appears that great difficulty has been experienced of late in keeping up the necessary supply of busbies, in consequence of bearskins becoming so scarce, and a committee will shortly meet to consider the important question of a new helmet.

between Canada and Alaska. Before granting any applications the department decided to send out a survey party to traverse the White river country and get out by the Alaska river to the sea coast. Mr. Talbot was placed in charge of the party, which consists of four men and 17 horses. They entered the country by the Dalton trail, and had a hazardous journey after the Dalton route was left behind. The valley of the White river was traversed for a considerable distance, when it was discovered that it took an entirely different trend from what was generally supposed. The country became practically impassable, so that the party was eventually compelled to retrace its steps. Gold colours were found at different points along the creeks, and copper in plentiful quantities, but no gold-bearing quartz was discovered. As an instance of the difficulties of this country it is mentioned that a party of American miners heading for the upper waters of the Alaska took forty-nine days to journey forty miles, having to pass over glaciers most of the distance.

FAILED TO CRACK THE PLATE.

Interesting Experiments With New Armour Plate.

A despatch from London says:—Interesting experiments with a new armour plate for warships have just been concluded at Shoeburyness, at the mouth of the Thames. The outer plate six inches thick, is made of the best steel, the backing consisting of a special composition, the nature of which is being kept a secret.

New plates were fired at with a 350-pound projectile at a distance of 200 yards. When black powder was used the armour plate was, after several shots, found to be practically uninjured. The shot was in some instances reduced to powder by the force of the impact. With cordite it was found that the outer plate could be penetrated three inches, and under certain circumstances the shot went right through, but the severest tests failed to crack the plate.

In naval warfare, a hole made by a shot below the waterline can always be plugged up, but cracked and split armour plates necessitate dry-docking and new plates.

When two shots were fired simultaneously, hitting the plate two feet apart, there was still no sign of fracture.

GENERAL STRIKE OF SEAMEN.

Extent of the Lockout Cannot be Determined for Some Days.

A despatch from London, says:—The general strike of seamen and steamer firemen, which has been threatened for some time, was declared on Monday, the shipowners refusing to accept the invitation of the seamen and firemen's union for a conference in regard to fixing the rate of wages for firemen and sailors on steamers at £6 and for sailors on sailing vessels £4 monthly, a slight advance in the average wages now paid at the various British ports. Reports as to the effect and thoroughness of the movement have not yet been received except from South Shields, where it is stated two thousand men have gone out. Many meetings have been held in the vicinity of the London docks, the speakers expressing the determination of the men to remain idle until their demands have been granted. But traffic at this port has not yet been affected. It is not likely that the strike will be completely organized for several days, and until then its extent will not be known or its result keenly felt. The manifesto of the union ordering the strike includes all the ports in the United Kingdom.

prices firm and unaltered. Dressed hogs steady. Choice butchers' weights bring about \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers' loads, on the street.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 63-4 to 7c; long clear bacon, car lots, 83-4c; ton lots, 8c; case lots, 81-4c; backs, 83-4c. Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 12c. Breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1/2c; picnic hams, 81-2 to 83-4c; roll bacon, 81-2 to 9c; smoked backs, 11 1/2c. All meats out of pickle 1c, less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 63-4c; tubs, 7c; pails, 7c; compound, 51-2 to 53-4c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 9.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 70 1/2 to 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Rye—Higher; No. 1 55 1/2c. Barley—Firm; No. 2 42 to 42 1/2c; sample, 35 to 41c.

Duluth, Sept. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70 1/4c; September, 70 1/4c; December, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67 3/4c; September, 67 3/4c; December, 69c; May, 71 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/4c.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 76 5/8c; No. 2 Northern, old c.i.f., 72 5/8c. Winter wheat—Dull and lower; No. 1 white and No. 2, red, 72c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 37 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 37 1/4c; No. 4 yellow, 36 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 36 3/4 to 37c; No. 3 corn, 36 1/2c. Oats—Strong; good demand; No. 1 white, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 4 white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1/2c; No. 3, mixed, 23c. Rye—No. 1, on track, quoted at 69c; No. 2, 59 1/2c. Canal freights—Dull. Flour—Firm.

Detroit, Sept. 9.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 70c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 71 1/2c; December, 74 3/8c.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Nipissing and Algoma Berths Fetch \$431,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A sale of timber limits was conducted here on Wednesday by Peter Ryan, of Toronto. The berths disposed of consisted of limits in Nipissing and Algoma, the property of the firm of Hale and Booth. The senior partner died recently, and the sale was called to wind up the estate. The amount realized was \$431,000, which is considered a satisfactory return. Most of the limits had already been cut over. The bidders were chiefly American and Ottawa valley lumbermen.

Berths 2, 3, and 4, in the township of Butt, Nipissing, were sold for \$75,000, to J. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

Nos. 136 and 137, on Serpent river in Algoma, consisting of 36 square miles each, were bought in by John Charlton, M.P., for \$30,000.

Berth No. 82, on the north shore of Lake Huron, from which some 20 million feet have been cut, was knocked down for \$315,000 to Thomas Pitts, of Detroit and Bay City, and John Charlton.

PLAYED, THEN SLEPT TO DEATH.

Peculiarly Sudden Demise of a St. Catharines Child.

A despatch from St. Catharines, says:—A peculiarly sudden death occurred about one o'clock on Thursday morning at the home of Mr. John Nichols, his only daughter, Jennie, falling a victim to acute toxæmia. The girl, who was seven years of age, had been playing in the park on Wednesday afternoon, and went home complaining of feeling chilly. She put on a jacket and stood near the stove, and presently lay down. She fell into a sleep about 7 o'clock, from which she did not awake, and since she did not struggle in the least, or appear very ill, no fears were aroused. Two doctors were called in, but the little girl passed peacefully away shortly after midnight.

HOUSEHOLD.

SOME COMMON MISTAKES.

It is a mistake to put paper with vertical stripes in a hall, as they increase the apparent height of the ceiling, and consequently the narrow effect of the hall.

Have you ever sponged and pressed a garment with the greatest possible care, only to find the spots reappear the first time the garment receives hard wear? This is because it was not thoroughly dusted beforehand, or because the cleansing preparation was left in the goods. This fast is a great mistake, as it leaves the spot very susceptible to soiling. The suds, ammonia, or whatever was used should be removed as completely as the grease, or the result will not be satisfactory. Do this by rubbing the place thoroughly with the cloth wrung out in clear water, rinsing it again if needed.

The practice which children have of tucking their stockings away in the shoes at night is a pernicious one. The stockings should be hung across the back of a chair where they can be thoroughly dried from perspiration, and the shoes should be set where they can be well aired inside as well as outside. This is especially necessary if there is any tendency to excessive perspiration of the feet.

The too prevalent habit of many housekeepers and persons who are considered neat is to let the cats and dogs eat off the dishes which are used by the family. Such a dangerous and filthy habit ought to be brought to the attention of every housekeeper, as if for no other reason than the health of the inmates of her home.

GOOD THINGS FROM MOLASSES.

Spice Bread—Half pint of N. O. molasses, 1-2 pint cold water, 1 tablespoon lard, 2 teaspoons baking powder in place of soda, 1 lb. flour, 1-2 teaspoon ginger, 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix molasses, lard and spices together, then add water, flour and baking powder. Bake in a pan with a spout and eat warm, same as Sally Lunn. This may be varied by addition of currants.

Ginger Cakes—Two quarts N. O. molasses, 1 generous cup lard, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in the milk, ginger to taste, 5 cups flour. Mix and let stand over night. In the morning add 3 cups more of flour. See that the oven is hot for these. Flour the board heavily as the dough is very soft. A little more flour may be needed. Roll out, cut in large, round cakes.

Crisps—Mix 1-2 lb. butter, 1 lb. flour, 1-2 lb. brown sugar. Add 1 tablespoon ginger and 1 teaspoon each of ground cloves and cinnamon. Stir in a pint of molasses, a teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water. Beat well, add flour enough to make very stiff. Roll thin and cut in small rounds or oblongs.

Old-time Lemon Pie takes 1 generous pint molasses, 2 lemons sliced and seeds removed. Boil 15 minutes. Thicken with 1 tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in water. When cool add 1-2 cup milk and 2 eggs beaten separately. Bake in two crusts, leaving in the slices of lemon.

Molasses Candy—One quart molasses, 1-2 cup vinegar, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, 1 teaspoon soda. Boil molasses, sugar and vinegar until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour into buttered dishes and pull when cool.

night, renewing the paste two or three times.

NEW IN COOKERY.

Scalloped oysters.—Select firm, plump oysters and scallop them evenly and neatly with a pair of sharp scissors. Now, with a needle threaded with pink silk, if for a pink tea, or blue if you wish blue points, work a buttonhole stitch around the scallop. When finished press carefully on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Shirred eggs.—Carefully remove the shell from a fresh egg, and hold the white and yolk firmly in the left hand. Now, with a fine needle and thread, gather the material in straight rows about half an inch apart. Draw up to the required fullness and fasten neatly the ends of the thread.

Snow pudding.—Take about four quarts, say four and a half of fresh snow. Wash in several waters and put it to soak in hot water over night. In the morning knead it up and set by the fire to rise, add some melted glue and set aside to cool.

Chicken patty.—This dish is a lost art, as Patti is no chicken.

BORAX IN RINSING.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes and remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

Lemon Pie.—Take three-quarters of a pint of boiling water, add butter the size of an egg and one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, after being dissolved; add one cupful of sugar and the juice of one lemon, the yolks of two eggs and a little salt. Bake the crust and add the filling when cooked, the frost with the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar.

HOW GREAT ARTISTS WORK.

Models for Different Figures—A Japanese Realist.

Few great pictures have been painted with such scrupulous care as Mr. Luke Fildes's pathetically beautiful painting, "The Doctor." The idea of the picture occurred to the artist long before he attempted to put it on canvas. The doctor whom Mr. Fildes was anxious to introduce into his picture unhappily died, and the artist had to paint him as best as he could from memory, assisted by half a dozen different models, says London Tid-Bits.

One model sat for the clothes, another for the hair, and a third for the grave, earnest eyes. Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A., sat for the beard, and M. Fildes' own child for the dying little one. That the picture might be absolutely true to life, Mr. Fildes actually had the cottage built up, to the smallest detail, in his studio; and when once the work was begun, in his own words, "he practically lived with and for the picture for six months," until the reward of such infinite patience was in his grasp.

Mr. Holman Hunt, the painter of so many exquisitely beautiful pictures, spares neither time nor money in realizing his ideals. When, in his early years as an artist, he wished to paint the "Scapegoat," he took his canvas and paints with him to the east, wandered hundreds of miles, over deserts and hills, in search of the goat, the appropriate landscape, the atmosphere of his picture; and at the end of three years of wandering and work brought

THE STAMP BOX.

You have heard, of course, that a stamp box is a dangerous present to receive. You haven't? But you know, of course, why it is a dangerous piece of property. You don't? Why, yes you do, if you will but think a moment.

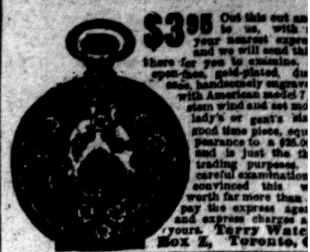
You have only to think a moment in order to recall the fact of a certain letter that you once wrote yourself. You have tried and tried to forget that letter. You have said over and over to yourself that what was to be is, that it is all better as it is. You bear the reputation among your acquaintances, and sometimes with yourself, of being very stoical, very much of a philosopher. And yet, somehow, you don't forget that letter.

It was written to somebody that you loved, and yet every syllable of that letter was a dart sent sure and sharp into a human heart, and you meant that it should be so. If you could, you would have made those arrows sharper, you would have aimed them straighter, you would have sent them deeper. Because, when you wrote that letter, you were chafing under a wrong or a slight, of a fancied wrong or slight; your pride, forsooth, was wounded, and you told yourself your wrath was righteous.

You didn't stop to read that letter over when it was finished. No, indeed. You sealed it, you stamped it, you dropped it into the very nearest mail box. And then you went home to await the answer. But those poisoned arrows of yours went too surely into their mark. And you are waiting for that answer yet. Yes, whatever you may seem to others, whatever you may say to yourself, you are waiting yet. Now, aren't you? And aren't there times, when you have thrown aside the mask you wear for men to see, and the other mask you wear for yourself to see, and at those times, those rare times, when you look yourself squarely in the face, when you read your life correctly, wouldn't you give years and years of this life to unwrite that letter?

Suppose, now, that when you wrote that letter, you hadn't had a stamp, that you couldn't have bought or begged or borrowed one—say for twenty-four hours. Do you think that letter would ever have been mailed? And if that letter had never been mailed, why then, wouldn't that wrong or slight, real or fancied, have receded and receded as the days went by, until when you looked back at it, it would have seemed the speck that it really was? And at last when you looked again to find it, wouldn't it have faded away into the invisible and forgettable and forgivable? And then, why then, a certain chapter of your life would have read how differently, and how differently, too, the whole book. Ah, me! Ah, me! I wouldn't give you a stamp box.

Once upon a time there was a girl—not any girl that I know or that you know, of course. She went—this girl did—to the establishment of a certain milliner whose fame had gone out both near and far. With various other girls and various other women of various ages and degrees, she spent there two blissful hours, or three, or four, it may be.



burn that letter, every word, to the ashes of that serpent-like tence, beginning with the little the dangerous little words, "they to bury those ashes deep away lonesome spot where foot of would never tread, where she would never go again. And th heeded the whisper of her minis angel she is more fortunate than perhaps will ever know this s heaven.

There is yet another woman young one, and I use the p tense advisedly, for she is livin and moving among us daily. one of the foolish maidens who herself very wise and very su and the tense of that last verb used unadvisedly, for I should more correctly if I said she th herself very wise and very su She doesn't think so now.

And this young woman, who th herself so wise and so superior one of the foolish maidens, becau kept too wide open the eyes an which had been given her to use, with those too-wide-open eyes o she saw some things which we and which had never been. And those too-wide-open ears of he listened, when she shouldn't, and she pretended not to, to a certain cious and confidential whisper o. And then she gathered together, i wise and superior, head of her things which she had seen with h wide-open eyes, and the malicio confidential whispers which, if si not been of the foolish maiden would have treated with the they merited. And when she got all together she—wrote a letter not she. For all the world she not have written a word. She w too wise and superior for that wrote never a word of what sh seen, of what she had heard, b took from her hand a ring, and b she had plenty of stamps in he she sent that ring posting back original owner. And then, why, she sat and wept alone, this fool of foolish maidens, who, becau lived in the days of stamps, had l her own heart. And those st those stamps which have so man and mistakes to answer for, wh they do? They flew fast and st to their destination. They c back the ring to its original c And its original owner—what c do?

What did he do? Why, as i pened, he was a wise man, w learned to read his fellow-man, if he could not read so readily, difficult and uncertain volume, h low-woman, he had been taught teacher, said to be blind himself, of one chapter, a certain you man's heart and mind. And b he did not think it quite worth to wreck his happiness and he a foolish maiden's freak, he reach for his stamp box. He put the back then in its box, and read it, and this is what he wrote i stamps to carry back with the r its rightful owner: "This r yours. Nothing can alter th that it was given to you for al by me, who loved you. And y mine. Nothing can alter that, f gave yourself to me for all tin cause you loved me. And bec love you, and you love me, I r to you what is yours, and refi give up what is mine." An stamps? The stamps carried th and the letter to the foolish m who, because she lived in the d

rounds or oolongs.

Old-time Lemon Pie takes 1 generous pint molasses, 2 lemons sliced and seeds removed. Boil 15 minutes. Thick-
en with 4 tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in water. When cool add 1-2 cup milk and 2 eggs beaten separately. Bake in two crusts, leaving in the slices of lemon.

Molasses Candy—One quart molasses, 1-2 cup vinegar, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, 1 teaspoon soda. Boil molasses, sugar and vinegar until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Pour into buttered dishes and pull when cool.

Buttercups—Boil until it will harden in water equal parts of butter, sugar and molasses. Pour in buttered tins. When fairly cool cut in squares and set away till hardened.

Molasses Kisses—Two cups butter, 4 cups sugar, 6 cups molasses, 1-4 teaspoon soda dissolved. Boil till it boils, or hardens in water, pull and cut in short lengths with scissors.

TRAIN YOUR BOYS

Women complain bitterly of the decay of chivalry in their brothers and husbands, yet it is the women themselves who are to blame for man's failing in this direction. How can she expect an overwhelming amount of courtesy and consideration from a man who has been taught from his babyhood by an adoring mother and sisters that nothing on earth is too good for him?

If the most comfortable chair in the house has always been vacated upon his entrance into a room, can she expect him to rise with gallant demeanor and give that chair to his wife, mother or sister?

The fault is not with the man. He is only the victim of misplaced kindness. It is the adoring woman who watches over his every action with such earnest solicitude who is to blame for his selfishness. She has made him a being intent upon his own comfort and utterly regardless of the comfort of others. He is a hero from his infancy, while his little sister learns to run his errands, and his mother humors him and takes his part in every argument. Why, because he is a boy, should all this homage be tendered? It only serves to make him more disagreeable, more fault-finding, more selfish with the wife, who, after all, is the one who shares the greater part of his life.

FRUIT STAINS.

Fruit stains may easily be removed from linen when fresh. Place the stained portion over a bowl in a cup shape, so that liquid will readily run through, and pour over it boiling water until the stain disappears. This must be done before it has been in contact with cold water or soap. Fresh tea stains are removable in the same manner. Where stains are dried make a solution of one teaspoonful of oxalic acid and one teacupful of soft cold water. Dip the stain in this, rub and at once thoroughly rub in clear water to prevent the rotting of the fabric. When it is inconvenient to procure oxalic acid rub the fruit stain with soap, plaster it with wet starch and hang in the sun. Apply these again and again until the linen is bleached. Mildew is usually removable by the same method, or by an application of lemon juice and salt, followed by exposure to the sun. To bleach the worst mildew it may be needful to make a thick paste of half a cupful of soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt as starch, and the juice of one lemon. Wet both sides of the cloth with this preparation and let it lie on the grass over

tically lived with and for the picture for six months," until the reward of such infinite patience was in his grasp.

Mr. Holman Hunt, the painter of so many exquisitely beautiful pictures, spares neither time nor money in realizing his ideals. When, in his early years as an artist, he wished to paint the "Scapegoat," he took his canvas and paints with him to the east, wandered hundreds of miles, over deserts and hills, in search of the goat, the appropriate landscape, the atmosphere of his picture; and at the end of three years of wandering and work brought back the completed picture to England—only to sell it for less than it had actually cost him to paint it.

Among continental artists none ever worked more conscientiously than Meissonier, some of whose tiny canvases, with their microscopic perfection of detail, are valued at more than £1,000 a square foot. When Meissonier was painting his "Napoleon in 1814," and wished to give a realistic picture to the snow-covered, trampled road over which the French army traveled, he had a small platform made and covered with clay. He kneaded and pounded the clay, wheeled over it a miniature cannon, impressed hoof-marks on it, re-kneaded it and repeated the process until he was satisfied with the result. Then he sprinkled salt over the rutty, hoof-marked, trampled clay, and got the final snow-effect he sought.

Hyosai, the most realistic of Japanese painters, was cradled in realism. Even as a child he would haunt the slums and make sketches of brawls and wrestling bouts. As a boy of 9 he fished out from a river the severed head of a drowned man and took it home to paint; and at 15 he would set up his easel in front of a blazing fire and calmly put the flames on his canvas. It is even on record that one day he chased two young ladies of high birth through the corridors of a palace simply to sketch, as he ran, a rare pattern on the sash which one of them wore.

Veresthagin, whose terrible war pictures are almost repellent in their realism, has risked his life many times while painting them. He would go, sketch-book in hand, into the thickest of the fighting, and sketch the fallen men in the intervals of defending himself from the attacks of the enemy. On one occasion he had to suspend his painting for hours while the bullets rained around his canvas, and he bears as many scars as any hero—all the fruits for his love of realism.

Mr. Berkeley, whose battle-pictures are commanding so much admiration, never trusts to memory or fancy for his effects. If he wishes to paint mud-splashed boots he will go for a day's hunting in the rain, and when he reaches home will make a careful study of the splashes and re-produce them exactly on his canvas. Similarly if he wishes to paint a tattered garment he will tear one into shreds with his own hands, and he is never content to paint a horse until he has actually posed one in the desired attitude.

AID TO VISION.

I suppose I should be lynched if I wore my eyeglass here! observed the tenderfoot.

The inhabitant did not pause even to translate his thoughts into the usual frontier dialect.

If you wore your eyeglasses here, the inhabitant answered, at once, you could see your finish!

Hereupon he fired his revolver a few times, in lieu of laughter.

A WONDERFUL DRESS.

Princess Czartoryski has had a wonderful dress made in Paris, on which her coat-of-arms is produced in jewels on a white satin ground. For this purpose the stones had to be pierced, and, though their value was deteriorated, the dress as it stands is valued at \$75,000.

away into the invisible and forgettable and forgivable? And then, why then, a certain chapter of your life would have read how differently, and how differently, too, the whole book. Ah, me! Ah, me! I wouldn't give you a stamp box.

Once upon a time there was a girl—not any girl that I know or that you know, of course. She went—this girl did—to the establishment of a certain milliner whose fame had gone out both near and far. With various other girls and various other women of various ages and degrees, she spent there two blissful hours, or three, or four, it may be.

Wonderful to relate, she went out without having paid or promised one cent of her percentage of the price of the fame of the establishment of the milliner. I do not know how it happened, but it did, it really and truly came to pass that that girl got safely out and safely home. But then it also came to pass that wherever she went, wherever she saw, whatever she did, before her mental eyes there was ever present, standing out apart from all its fellow-marvels, a certain marvel in the shop of the famous milliner from which she had so wonderfully escaped.

She became a haunted creature. Look at what she would, that millinery wonder intervened to shut out all other sights; think of what she would, under and over, around and among her other thoughts was the thought of that go where she would, it drew her always back to it. She went to give it a farewell look, and because it was a farewell look, and the thing she coveted was never to be hers, and was to be worn by another and more fortunate woman, her sorrow for losing it was deeper than before. And so that night she wrote an order for it, an order which she thought would make it hers. And then, because she had a stamp at hand, she mailed the order before she slept, the order with which she signed away her own freedom for a year and a day. In prompt obedience to the order which the stamp had carried all too surely, there came next morning the wonder, and with it its wonder of a price-mark. And the millinery marvel was so much more of a marvel now that the girl who was, of course not any girl that you know or that I know, saw at once that there was nothing among her possessions that could bear comparison with it. And before she could use it she must order gowns and gloves and wraps and many other things worthy to appear with it. And how many a genuine pleasure for herself, how many an engagement for others she had to renounce in the months which followed, and all because of that order which the stamp had carried too surely, she could never bear to think, and I would never dare to tell! If only her stamp box had been empty, just that once.

Once upon another time, centuries and centuries ago, and in another part of the world from any that we have seen, and of another race and kind, there was a woman. And this woman wrote a letter, but because it was before the days of stamps, behold! her stamp box was empty. And because her stamp-box was empty she did not mail her letter at once. And she was a lucky, lucky woman not to have done so, for, let me tell you what it is said that letter would have done if it had been stamped and mailed. Because of one sentence in it, one tiny sentence, which contained the merest innuendo about another woman, that letter, if stamped and mailed and delivered, would have blasted the reputation and the earthly happiness of that other woman. That little innuendo, as most innuendoes do began with the words "they say," and it was founded upon the truth, and thus was, of all its kind, the most deadly, for you know—"a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies."

So the writer of that letter was a lucky, lucky woman to have lived before the days of stamps. And she was more lucky still when her good fairy—no, her good angel, her guardian spirit—whispered to her next day to

for his stamp box. He put the back then in its box, and read it, and this is what he wrote stamps to carry back with the r its rightful owner: "This r yours. Nothing can alter that that it was given to you for al by me, who loved you. And y mine. Nothing can alter that, f gave yourself to me for all th cause you loved me. And bec love you, and you love me, I r to you what is yours, and ref give up what is mine." Ar stamps? The stamps carried th and the letter to the foolish m who, because she lived in the d stamps, had broken her own h the stamps carried to her the r the letter and a lesson in wisdom she will never forget. And yo safely give that man a stamp bo will do to trust with stamps.

TO IDENTIFY GEMS.

In these days of frequent robbery it is well to adopt some method of identification more sure than that simple recognition of one's own jewels. It is next to impossible to out one's own ring from a collar of twenty. An expert might do few women can.

The best method is the jeweler's method. Every piece of jewelry is marked with an identifying number. It is scratched by the jeweler as soon as it is bought, and led on his registry books, with description of the setting and stone. Examine your rings with microscope and the numbers will be found.

Whenever an article of jewelry is repaired, this number, with its registry number, is entered on a pair book wherever it is left. True of all articles of jewelry, particularly noticeable in the case of watches. Every time a watch is cleaned its new number is somewhere on the inside of the case. One can never deceive a jeweler as to the length of time since the watch was last cleaned, as he has it entered in his books.

If you cannot make out a jewelry descriptive list yourself, your jeweler will fill out the registry for you. Your chances of recovery in case of robbery, are greatly increased.

EASY.

I understand, Johnkins, who has been where I am boarding, is in circumstances, said the summer lover.

One of the easiest men in the city, answered the village grocer, you in the gold-brick line!

HIS WORST.

She—Have you ever acted in plays, theatricals?

He—No, the worst disgrace that happened to me was getting arrested for staying up all night and working a tick-tack on a deaf man's door.

PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

The most curious paper weight in the world is said to belong to the Island of Wales. It is the mummied body of one of the daughters of Pharaoh.

"A coward is of sack with Talstaff - or of ordinary Blue R..."

\$3.95 Out this out and return to us, with name of your nearest express office and we will send this watch there for you to examine. It is an open-face, gold-plated, dust proof case, handsomely engraved, fitted with American model 7 jeweled stem wind and set movement, lady's or gent's size. It is a good time piece, equal in appearance to a \$10.00 watch, and is just the thing for trading purposes. If, on careful examination you are convinced this watch is worth far more than we ask, pay the express agent \$4.00 and express charges and it is yours. **Terry Watch Co., Box 2, Toronto, Can.**

that letter, every word, to take shes of that serpent-like snarling, beginning with the little words, "dangerous little words," they say," try those ashes deep away in a some spot where foot of man I never tread, where she herself I never go again. And that she the whisper of her ministering she is more fortunate than she ps will ever know this side of n.

re is yet another woman, a g one, and I use the present advisedly, for she is living yet, moving among us daily. She is f the foolish maidens who thinks if very wise and very superior, he tense of that last verb I have unadvisedly, for I should speak correctly if I said she thought if very wise and very superior, doesn't think so now.

l this young woman, who thought if so wise and so superior, was f the foolish maidens, because she too wide open the eyes and ears I had been given her to use. And those too-wide-open eyes of hers aw some things which were not which had never been. And with too-wide-open ears of hers she ed, when she shouldn't, and when retended not to, to a certain mali- and confidential whisper or two, hen she gathered together in that and superior head of hers the s which she had seen with her too-open eyes, and the malicious and lential whispers which, if she had een of the foolish maidens, she l have treated with the scorn merited. And when she got them gether she—wrote a letter? No, ho. For all the world she would ave written a word. She was far ise and superior for that. She never a word of what she had of what she had heard, but she from her hand a ring, and because had plenty of stamps in her box, ent that ring posting back to its al owner. And then, why, then, at and wept alone, this foolish olish maidens, who, because she in the days of stamps, had broken own heart. And those stamps, stamps which have so many sins mistakes to answer for, what did o? They flew fast and straight air destination. They carried the ring to its original owner, its original owner—what did he

at did he do? Why, as it hap- l, he was a wise man, who had ed to read his fellow-man. And could not read so readily a more ult and uncertain volume, his fel- oman, he had been taught of a er, said to be blind himself, much e chapter, a certain young wo- heart and mind. And because d not think it quite worth while reck his happiness and hers for ish maiden's freak, he reached out is stamp box. He put the ring then in its box, and readdressed d this is what he wrote for his p to carry back with the ring to ightful owner: "This ring is . Nothing can alter the fact it was given to you for all time e, who loved you. And you are Nothing can alter that, for you yourself to me for all time, be- you loved me. And because I you, and you love me, I restore u what is yours, and refuse to up what is mine." And the s? The stamps carried the ring he letter to the foolish maiden, because she lived in the days of

THE MODEL.

Invariably Prefer Posing for Male Classes—Hours Short but Much Misery Endured.

There has been much written concerning life as a model, but these articles seemingly come from the pen of writers who actually know little about the real model, writes a lady. I have lately become acquainted with a young woman who, for some time, has been a professional head model; and, being rather voluble, she related several incidents in her career.

"To pose for the individual artist," she said, "is always pleasanter and pays better. But class work is more often to be had.

"It is usually thought that the wages of a model are very fair. To the inexperienced it may appear so. A model begins work at 8.45 and poses until 12.45, unless extra hours are arranged for, receiving 10 minutes' rest each hour. Her recompense is \$4 per week for four hours' daily work. I am speaking of class work only.

"Head model' is really a misnomer, as models hired ostensibly for head only are frequently required to assume very difficult postures without any additional recompense.

"Women make much better models than men. Posing requires firm endurance, and this woman possesses to a greater degree than man. Those who have never experienced the torture of posing know absolutely nothing about it. Place yourself in even a comfortable position and remain so for only five minutes, and notice how glad you are to feel the freedom of your body when the time has expired. Then imagine what it would be to endure a tense strain of every muscle for 50 consecutive minutes. Do you think the wages offered would influence you to undergo such a nerve tension unless compelled by absolute necessity?

"Models, almost without exception, would prefer to pose for male classes. In spite of the boasted tenderness of women—and I, being a woman, am permitted the privilege of assailing my own sex—men are always more humane in their treatment.

"To really know your merits and demerits, you must pose for a class of art students and be criticised by the artist. I never realized how many good points I had counterbalanced by bad, until I heard myself so criticised. And though it is humiliating to have oneself held up to view as merely an inanimate statue, one grows partially accustomed to it in time, and it becomes somewhat amusing to hear remarks such as these: 'That girl's eyebrows are not straight. Don't you see their graceful sweep? Don't give her eyes that senseless stare. She has fine, intelligent eyes, though unfortunately her forehead spoils that impression.' As I said, one grows accustomed to this, and gradually becomes the automaton for which one is evidently taken.

"Our hours are short," she said, in conclusion, "but the misery endured in even one exceeds all a factory or shop girl endures in a week. I do not mean to say the girl who really does head posing feels the excess of fatigue which my words imply. But the real misery is felt by the model who poses for a figure study, and must keep every muscle under control. As the same pose is seldom held for more than two weeks, one just begins to 'grow to it' to have it changed."

NEW USEFUL INVENTIONS.

One of the most useful and practical exhibits at the Industrial Exhibition this year, was that of the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited, of Preston, Ont.

Their Patent Safe Lock Shingles which interlock each other on all four sides, was continuously surrounded by interested spectators, their handsome appearance, great durability, unique construction, fire-resistance,

HAVEN'T YOU TRIED IT YET? WHAT?

LUDELLA Ceylon.

Oh, the luxury of it! No other tea so fragrant and so comforting. To drink Ludella is the acme of pleasure and satisfaction. But be sure you get Ludella! Avoid substitutes. Sold everywhere! Used everywhere! Lead packages. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 100

\$4.95 Out this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Ludella with Outfit by express, subject to examination. Examine it as your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$9.00 Stradivarius model, violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.

Johnston & McFarlane, Box 'Z', Toronto, Ont.

NOT VERY CONSOLING.

Smith—I noticed you didn't speak to Brown when you passed him this morning. What's the trouble?

Jones—He insulted me yesterday—called me an old fool.

Smith—Well, you must remember that you're not as young as you used to be.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT
EXT. OF
Invigorates and Strengthens.
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

Smokeless powder, strange to relate, really throws off a shadowy vapor. This vapor is perceptible only when viewed through a disk of violet glass inserted in an ordinary field glass.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A patriotic tenant of a house in Chicago raised an American flag to the window. The owner of the house tore it down, saying that nails damaged his property. Judge La Buy fined him \$100 and costs. The tenant is bubbling with glee, and the flag is still there.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling round or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for Circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unique properties are possessed by the River Tinto, in Spain. It petrifies the sand of its bed; and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan, \$1.50 & up.

Hotel Carslake, European Plan, Rooms from \$1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop.

AVENUE HOUSE McGill-College Avenue. Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL Opposite G.T.R. Depot. Two blocks from C. P. Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

Over one thousand houses in London are tenantless because they are supposed to be haunted. Seventy-one of them have been the scenes of murder, and from some of the remainder occu-

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. **PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.**

THE DES MOINES INCUBATOR—Best and cheapest O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 5c. stamp for catalogue. 373 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Catarrh; Indian Catarrh Cure. Sold by all reliable Druggists.

COMMON SENSE KILLS ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. Sold by all Druggists, or 321 Queen W., Toronto.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. I. JONES ENG. CO.
6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

Dyeing! Cleaning!
For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

HARRIS SAYS SOAP. LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1724. **WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.**

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, 60, West-Market & Colborne Sts., Toronto. Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butters, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

PATENTS Procured in all countries. Designs, Trade Marks registered, Copyrights, Caveats procured. Write for information. **EGERTON, R. CASE,** Registered Solicitor of Patents, Notary Public, Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

Catholic Prayer Books, rosaries, crucifixes, offices, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments, Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. **D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.**

WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA
An Effervescent Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach. Takes the place of all lax preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages. **Queen City Drug Co., 27 1/2 Wellington St. E., Toronto**

CARD INDEX...
The only perfect system for keeping names and addresses. Sample tray out... **\$3.**
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited
123 and 124 Bay St., TORONTO. Factory: Newmarket

SHOW CASES. WALL CASES
Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate Glass. For low prices write

TORONTO SHOW CASE CO., 92 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO, CAN.

KISSING BUGS.....
Boys—Do you want to give the girls a genuine surprise?
Girls—You can have oceans of fun with this novelty.
The making of life is fun. Send for a Kissing Bug, and live ten years longer. Sent post-paid with our list of novelties, for 10c, in stamps or silver.

PROGRESS NOVELTY CO., 123 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Solid Gold....\$2.85
Best Gold Filled 1.50
5 yrs Gold Filled 1.00
Best Glasses.... 100

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

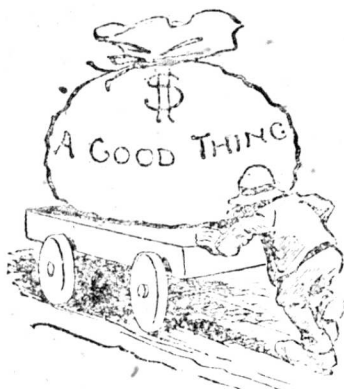
"Comfortable."

We can make you feel much more satisfied with yourself and the world in general if you will wear one of our lightweight Negligé Shirts. You will find all styles and colors for men and Boys in sizes from 12½ to 16½.

WE SHINE in our Ordered Clothing Department. If you are not one of our customers, try us. We claim to have the best Cutter in Napanee.

J. L. BOYES,

Clothing, Hats and Caps.



Dafoe's Nonsuch Flour

—IS A GOOD THING, and its own reputation is pushing it along. It is now acknowledged to be the best family flour in the market. Try it and you will also find it to be the cheapest, as it always makes good bread and no waste.

Also Choice Manitoba Flour, Patent and Strong Bakers.

Highest market price paid for Wheat and all kinds of grain at Big Mill.

J. R. DAFOE,

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

R. J. WRIGHT,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Bridge Street, opposite West Ward School, Napanee.

Rev. G. S. White will deliver his popular lecture "Which" in the Eastern Methodist church Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the L. A. T. A. will be held in the Collegiate Institute, Napanee, Thursday, and Friday Sept. 28th and 29th.

Thursday evening, in the Opera Hall a "Picture, Musical Talk" on "Imperial

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1899.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

WAR ON THE TORMENTORS.

12 Years of Irritation, Torment and Pain, Relieved and Cured with One Box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment, for Skin Disease and Piles.

A. Darnell, of Hayden, Neb., writes: "For 12 years I was tormented with the itching piles, the agony at times was almost beyond bearing. I tried a dozen or more so-called pile remedies without any lasting benefit. One box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured me." This remedy cures eczema when all else fails. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

General Servant Wanted.

Apply to Mrs. Jarvis at the Rectory Napanee.

The Largest and Finest

Assortment of belt buckles, neck buckles, blouse sets and ladies' long guards in town at prices to surprise you. Examine our window display for the newest things.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Cheap Life Size Photos.

J. S. Hulett will in the future offer life sized photos at less prices than at present asked by the travelling agents. He guarantees first-class workmanship and finish and will supply pictures that anyone is bound to be pleased with. Bring your order to Hulett's new studio. He will not be under sold by anyone in the future. 40 d

Gentlemen, If You are Bald,

See Prof. Dorenwend's Art Coverings in Wigs and Toupees, worn on thousands of heads. They are a protection against Colds, Catarrh, etc., and give a most natural and younger appearance to the face. Trying on and demonstrating the superior art of these goods free of charge. He will be at the Paisley House, Napanee, Tuesday, Sept. 19th.

Successful Sheep Breeder.

One of the striking successes of the sheep exhibit was the case of Mr. M. N. Empey, Napanee, at the Toronto Industrial, whose flock of Dorsets took five firsts out of eight possible, including firsts on imported and Canadian bred pens. His home-bred aged ewes, won against the imported aged ewes, and his ewe lambs were most easy fighters against the best at the show. He got second on Shearing and aged rams, and third on ram lamb. Mr. Empey did not show last year, but his success now shows he has improved on the record of two years ago, winning, as he has done against old competitors. Sales on the ground has been good, and Mr Empey will show at London next week, and probably at Ottawa.

The Horticultural Show.

This annual exhibition under the auspices of the Napanee Horticultural Society took place on Thursday evening last, in the curling rink. The building was tastefully decorated with bunting of different colours, and the walls decorated with evergreens. The floor space being occupied by the exhibits, which were very nicely arranged on stands and tables. The flowers were beautiful and very various, while the foliage plants were not only beautiful as plants but served to set off the flowers by forming nice backgrounds or centre pieces. The specialties were a river and floral suspension bridge, a spinning wheel with a spinner in the dressed as in days of yore, and a well with bucket, all tastefully decorated with cut flowers. There was music from a piano and a gramophone. The attendance was large, and every one praised the beauty of the flowers and foliage plants, and expressed their admiration of the arrangement. The affair was a decided success for the officers of the Horticultural Society, and those who took part in preparing the show.

Lennox Fall Show.

OUR CANADIAN SAFETY

COAL OIL,

is a better grade of oil than the ordinary American Brands.

2½ cents single gallon.

15 cent per gallon lots.

DETLOK & WALLACE,

MEDICAL HALL

Girl Wanted.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. Smith, corner Bridge and East streets.

For Sale.

Good cow. Would accept good approved note, six months, 6%. Enquire of JAMES BRANZI.

Wanted.

General servant; good cook. References required. Apply to Mrs. T. S. Hill, Bridge street. 37bp

Lost.

On Friday, Sept 15th, in town, a rug. Finder will oblige by returning same to the office of this paper P

Change of Time.

The Bay of Quinte Railways has made a change in its time-table. On one of our inside pages will be found a complete time-table giving the fullest particulars as to the running of trains.

Delays Are Dangerous.

If you are straining your eyes you are draining your entire supply of nerve energy. Our record book contains names of hundreds whom we have fitted, who can testify to the benefits they have received from our glasses and to our ability of adapting them to their requirements. Sight tested free. F CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Opera House Notes.

"The Sleeping City" occupied the boards at the Brisco Opera here on Thursday evening the 7th inst. The house was pretty well filled and all expressed themselves satisfied with the performance. On Tuesday evening the "Corner Grocery" was presented by Miss Daisy Chaplain and her company, before a fairly good audience. The acting was not bad but some of their jokes were "away out of date." Daisy Chaplain as "The Bad Girl" was good. She was ably assisted by the rest of the company.

The Style of Hair Worn

Is an important factor to produce a younger and refined face and a well shaped head to any lady or gentleman. Prof. Dorenwend, who will be at the Paisley House, Napanee, Tuesday, Sept. 19th, can demonstrate this to anyone calling on him at his Show Rooms. He has Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts, Switches in every length and shape, that he will gladly adjust on any Lady's head free of charge to prove this. DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM. It is his only visit to Napanee this season.

Formerly Lived in Napanee.

The Watertown, N.Y., Times reports that Miss Minnie Judd, who suicided there by taking carbolic acid was formerly a resident of Napanee. She was born eighteen years ago in England and came to Canada, early in life, with her parents. The family settled at Napanee, Ont., and managed to get along until the husband and father, about eight years ago, disappeared and has never been heard from since. About six years ago Mrs. Judd and her children moved to Watertown, and after a short residence there the mother, worn out by her battle with the world, died, leaving the children to shift for themselves.

Honor Roll

Midsummer promotions, Yarker P. S. in order of merit.

I to Part II—Gertrude Freeman, F. ed Deare, Hazel Atkins. To Sr. Part II—Nellie Lee, Walter Vager, Sibble Noll, Harry Beatty. To Jr. II—Lois Benjamin, Alma Babcock, Lizzie Winter, Elda Atkins. To Sr. II—Regina Noll, Luella Freeman, Arthur Emberley, Hermon Sheeltze. To III—Bruce Banyard, May Warner, Jennie Montgomery, Clayton Juniac, Addie Irish, Frankie Snare, Lillian Freeman, Alice Irish, Willie Skinner, Herbert Wagar. To

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Ed. Kaler and two children, Morven, left for Toronto show Mrs. Miss Myrtle Lake and H. Wagar for Toronto on Wednesday.

Mr. Herrington made a trip to last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. I. Noxon, Duluth, Iowa was friends in town last week.

Mrs. James E. Herring and Miss Cook left for Toronto on Monday.

Misses E. Ladd and H. Ladd Montreal and Providence last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mr. Frank and Harry Fin's made a trip to Napanee last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mr. Shibley, Miss Bessie Howard, Mr. Mitchell and Harry Finkle left for an excursion to Jones Falls last Monday.

Mrs. Deming and Mrs. Finkle the fair at Kingston Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred W. Shibley and Miss Howard visiting at Shibley Residence for Providence last Monday.

Miss Annie Walker left last Saturday for Rochester.

Mr. Chas. Walters, of the Bell Telephone Co. is taking his holidays.

Mr. G. E. Hall, purser steamer is has taken the same position on the ship for the balance of the season.

Mr. Rodgers, of the Dominion Express is spending his holidays in Toronto.

Mrs. Rudd Perry, Mrs. Temple J. A. Boyes and Mrs. Fred Miller the Show at Kingston Wednesday.

Mr. Jas. Denyes returned on from a visit with relatives in St. Catharines. Mrs. Denyes remains in Syracuse attendance at the bedside of her sister.

Wm. Sanderson left on Friday for Wisconsin where he has secured a position.

Mr. Stanley A. Hamm, of Wilton near Bath, left last Wednesday for near, Ohio, where he has secured a position with the George Auto hardware merchants, of that city.

Mr. R. G. Miller, Bath, left for on Tuesday to visit relatives and to the fair.

Mr. Wm. Embury, Mill street, Kingston this week attending the fair.

Messrs. Hamilton Armstrong and Metzler left on Tuesday night for North-west where they will spend a few months.

Mr. Wm. Bell, ex-chief of police, town, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse and friends in Brampton.

Mr. Ed. Graham arrived home on day after a week's visit in Hamilton.

Mrs. Wm. Jones, of Hamilton, returned home last week after a month's visit friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Geo. Lloyd, florist, has been a judge at the Deseronto Horticultural show which takes place on Sept. 20th.

David Roblin, eldest son of M. B. Roblin is in town on a visit to his friends and boyhood.

Mr. Geo. Bond, of Cleveland, Ohio turned home on Monday after a show in town.

Mr. Peter McPherson, of Ti Bruce county, is visiting his brother, on the old homestead, Bath.

Mrs. John Hearn left on Saturday for Rochester. Mr. Hearn will remove there.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and daughter St. John, N. B., are the guests of Mr. Mrs. S. R. Miller, John st.

Miss Kate Ross has returned to and will again resume her duties in millinery department of Doxsee & Co. Watertown.

Mrs. Joseph Connolly, Yarker, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cheevers.

Mr. John T. Grange returned to Thursday after a fortnight's business to Kingston.

Misses Mattie and Belle Pollard returned on Thursday from Glen Island where have been spending the summer.

Rev. Alexander Young died at Napanee.

R. J. WRIGHT,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
 Bridge Street, opposite West Ward
 School, Nananee.

Rev. G. S. White will deliver his popular lecture "Which" in the Eastern Methodist church Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the L. A. T. A. will be held in the Collegiate Institute, Nananee, Thursday, and Friday Sept. 28th and 29th.

Thursday evening, in the Opera Hall a "Picture Travel Talk" on Imperial Canada," by Frank Yeigh, of Toronto. From Halifax to Vancouver will be illustrated by over one hundred stereopticon views.—Admission 10 cents.

Boyle & Son are receiving a couple car loads of stoves and furnaces this week. They expect to do some heating and cooking this fall and winter.

Close's Mills grind every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday, Sept. 7th. Grists from a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

A. S. Kimmerly is still giving 25 lbs. light yellow sugar for \$1. Remember we always sell sugars cheaper than any store in town. Our 25c tea is better now than ever before. You can get good tea 2 lbs for 25c at our store. Good family flour \$1.75 per hundred, 3 plugs Briar or Napoleon tobacco 25c. Our Native Herbs 80c a box, Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 85 cents bottle.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent \$1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue, New York, U. S. A. 24-1 ly.

Do You Mean It?

Do you really want to be rid of your rheumatism or are you only growling from habit? The straight way to be rid of rheumatism is to take Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. Mr. Thomas Simmons, of Chaffey's Locks, Ont., Steamboat Engineer, suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism for two years. Four bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure cured him completely. This preparation is taken internally. 50 cents a bottle, containing ten days' treatment. For sale at all drug stores.

When Children

should
wear
glasses



1. When their eyes are not straight.
2. When they cannot distinctly see the blackboard.
3. When reading, if they squint, hold the book sideways or too close.
4. When they tire easily of reading or studying.

All sure signs that great benefit will be derived from wearing glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
 Smith's Jewelry Store,
 Nananee.

plants that served to set off the flowers by forming nice backgrounds or centre pieces. The specialties were a river and floral suspension bridge, a spinning wheel with a spinner in the dressed as in days of yore, and a well with bucket, all tastefully decorated with cut flowers. There was music from a no and a gramophone. The attendance was large, and every one praised the beauty of the flowers and foliage plants, and expressed their admiration of the arrangement. The affair was a decided success for the officers of the Horticultural Society, and those who took part in preparing the show.

Lennox Fall Show.

Next Monday and Tuesday promise to be red letter days in Nananee, it being the dates for the holding of the Lennox fair. The exhibits this year promise to surpass all previous years, and the managers have already secured a large number of extra attractions, together with the \$1,500 offered in prizes, the horse races, base ball and other games, which all add to make the fair a grand success. The Novelty or slow race will be worth seeing. The Hon. S. Fisher, will deliver an address at the Fair Grounds at 2 p.m., on the second day. He will be met at the station by a procession, headed by the Nananee Band, and escorted to the grounds. The Baby Show on the evening of the 18th, when the Palace will be illuminated with innumerable electric lights. The Palace will be beautifully arranged by the merchants and exhibitors with their numerous goods. The exhibition of live stock will far exceed that of any previous year. The Nananee band will furnish music for both days and on the evening of the 18th.

Left the Track.

The Bay of Quinte train going north on Saturday morning last, when a few miles north of Enterprise, came into collision with six cows on the track. When rounding the curve near the sink hole, the engineer saw the cattle. He whistled and they bunched together and took the centre of the track, running ahead of the engine. One animal fell. This caused the engine to leave the track and fall over into the ditch. The engineer and fireman scrambled out through the windows, and they were a sight to look at, being covered with muck so that they could hardly see. They were very fortunate in escaping from the engine. The train comprised two flats, baggage and passenger car. Part of a car of lumber was on one flat. This was thrown all over the road and a lot of fruit in a car was scattered. Two of the cows were killed, the rest being bruised some. Fred Fry, of Norwood, standing looking out of the baggage car door, witnessed the whole affair and jumped from the car. He was not injured, Mr. and Mrs. Banyard and children were thrown over the seats but escaped injury.

Meeting of the Selby Auxiliary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Selby Auxiliary of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church, was held in the basement of the church, Selby, on Friday, Sept. 1st. Mrs. Wm. Valleau, Pres. occupied the chair. This being the meeting for summing up the year's work, and the election of officers, the usual business was transacted and the ballots passed. The following persons were elected for the ensuing year. Pres., Mrs. Wm. Valleau; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. W. Limbert; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. A. Sweet; Rec.-Sec., Mrs. J. C. Hudgins; Cor.-Sec., Mrs. A. Denison; Treas., Mrs. H. V. Martin. On Sunday the Anniversary Service was held, the pastor, (Rev. W. Limbert,) preached an appropriate sermon in which he referred to the organization, growth and work of the society, and also shewed the great change which had taken place during the past few years with respect to women's work in the church. The president also gave an excellent paper on the reflex influence of this work, and urged all to join with them in so noble a cause. Although the auxiliary has lost some very valuable members during the year, by death and removals, it is still keeping up its numbers by the addition of new members, and is in a very flourishing condition.—Com.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, effective.

success to the mother, with her own battle with the world, died, leaving the children to shift for themselves.

Honor Roll

Midsummer promotions, York P. S. in order of merit.
 I to Part II—Gertrude Freeman, F. ed Deare, Hazel Atkins. To Sr. Part II—Nellie Lee, Walter Ager, Sibbie Noll, Harry Beatty. To Jr. II—Lois Benjamin, Alma Babcock, Lizzie Winter, Elda Atkins. To Sr. II—Regina Noll, Luella Freeman, Arthur Emberley, Hermon Sheeltze. To III—Bruce Banyard, May Warner, Jennie Montgomery, Clayton Juniac, Addie Irish, Frankie Snare, Lillian Freeman, Alice Irish, Willie Skinner, Herbert Wagar. To IV—Clarence Ewart, Lena Benjamin, Lillie Montgomery, Myrtle Freeman, Ada Gordon, Clarence Embury. To Sr. IV—Violet Ewart, Carleton West, Eva Gordon May Woodhouse, Bernice Embury. Passed Entrance—Clara Hill, Edna O'Mara.

WEDDING BELLS.

KEECH—FENWICK.

One of the prettiest weddings for many a long day took place in St. John's church, Enterprise, very early on Tuesday morning, Sept. 5th, when the bonds of holy matrimony were solemnized between Mr Charles Kech and Miss May Fenwick. The bride was charmingly dressed in white and ably attended by Miss Kech, sister of the groom, while Mr. Guy Fenwick acted as best man. The Rev. Mr. Jones officiated and Miss Lucy Wheeler presided at the organ. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the residence of Mr. W. T. Fenwick for breakfast with their immediate friends, after which they departed on the nine o'clock train for Toronto, Niagara Falls and other points. Mr. and Mrs. Kech were very popular in the village and their many friends sincerely wish them a happy and prosperous journey through life together.

ROBLIN—ROBLIN.

Married on Wednesday August, 23rd at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. M. Verguere, uncle of the groom, A'nah A. Roblin, only daughter of J. F. Roblin, of Dorland to Mr. David Right Roblin, of Adolphustown. Miss Bertie Roblin acted as bridesmaid and D. M. Allison, of Queen's College, Kingston, assisted the groom. The bride looked lovely attired in her travelling suit and carrying a bouquet of white carnations. Miss Marie Spafford of Toronto made a very pretty flower girl dressed in white and carried a basket of choice flowers. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Spafford, of Toronto, the bride's cousin. After the ceremony the guests proceeded to the dining room, where an elegant luncheon was served, and then amid showers of rice the bride and groom started for New York and other cities.

RUSSELL—LOYST.

A very pleasant event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Russell's, Richmond, on Tuesday the 5th inst., it being the marriage of their only daughter, Miss Martha J. to Mr. Ernest William, youngest son of Mr. Wm. H. Loyst, South Fredericksburgh. The bride looked charming attired in cream colored cashmere as she was escorted into the parlor by her father. Miss A. English acted as bridesmaid, the groom being assisted by his cousin, Mr. G. M. Loyst, of Ernestown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Limbert in the presence of about sixty immediate relatives and friends. After the ceremony the company repaired to the dinner room where an elaborate feast was provided. After ample justice had been done to this the bridal party took the midnight express for Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo and other points west to spend their honeymoon. The bride was the recipient of many very useful presents, which showed the very high esteem in which she is held.

GO TO
Detlor & Wallace

FOR LAMPS OF ALL KINDS

No Old Stock—Everything New and Up to Date.

AT
THE MEDICAL HALL

St. John, N. B., are the guests of M Mrs. S. R. Miller, John st.

Miss Kate Ross has returned 1 and will again resume her duties millinery department of Docks & 1

Miss Hattie Kimmerly left this w Watertown.

Mrs. Joseph Connolly, Yarker, is her daughter, Mrs. Cheevers.

Mr. John T. Grange returned to t Thursday after a fortnight's busine to Kingston.

Misses Mattie and Belle Pollard r on Thursday from Glen Island-who have been spending the summer.

Rev. Alexander Young died at Na B. C. Sept. 7th, 1899.

Mrs. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, of Mr. J. Roblin, of Adolphustown her brother a visit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks have ed to town after spending a week friends in Enterprise and surro vicinity.

Mrs. J. N. McCreary and Miss Saul, who have been visiting in Toroi turned home on Monday.

Mr. Ward gave us a call on Th on which day he reached his 80th We wish him many years yet of l health.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The fam- ily signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

A Grand Display.

J. S. Hullett will not make his display of photos at the fair this ye will have an exceedingly attractive c in his new ground floor studio where one will be made welcome. All lov the art are invited to call and see the display of artistic and up-to-date 1

Hats

We are sole agents fo
 Wilkison and Carter,
 no better Hats are n

Shirts

We are showing a
 handsome line of Co
 Good, and also the Cl
 BRATED KING SH

Suitings and Overcoatings.

We are showing the f
 range of Spring Sui
 and Overcoatings we
 had, Imported dir
 by us from London
 Glasgow.

**D. J. Hoga
 & SON.**

PERSONALS.

Ed. Kalor and two children, of , left for Toronto show Monday.

Myrtle Lake and H. Warner left onto on Wednesday.

Lerrington made a trip to Ottawa rursday and Friday.

I. Noxon, Duluth, Iowa was visiting in town last week.

James E. Herring and Miss Maggie for Toronto on Monday.

s E. Ladd and H. Ladd left for d and Providence last Tuesday.

J. A. Shibley, Mr. Frank Mitchell cry Fin' e made a trip to Newburgh urday.

and Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. Fred Miss Bessie Howard, Mr. Frank and Harry Finkle left for a fishing n to Jones Falls last Monday.

Deming and Mrs. Finkle took in at Kingston Wednesday.

Fred W. Shibley and Miss Bessie visiting at Shibley Residence left idence last Monday.

Annie Walker left last Saturday hester.

has. Walters, of the Bell Telephone g his holidays.

i. E. Hall, purser steamer Spartan, in the same position on the Colum- the balance of the season.

lodgers, of the Dominion Bank, is g his holidays in Tor. no.

Rudd Perry, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. ynes and Mrs. Fred Miller took in w at Kingston Wednesday.

ad. Denyes returned on Monday visit with relatives in Syracuse. enyes remains in Syracuse in ice at the bedside of her sister.

Sanderson left on Friday last for in where he has secured a situa-

tanley A. Hamm, of Willow Glen, th, left last Wednesday for Con- hio, where he has secured a lucra- tion with the George Autares Co., e merchants, of that city.

. G. Miller, Bath, left for Ottawa lay to visit relatives and to attend

'm. Embury, Mill street, was in a this week attending the fair.

s. Hamilton Armstrong and J. W. left on Tuesday night for the st where they will spend a couple s.

'm. Bell, ex-chief of police of this visiting friends here.

id Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse are visit- ds in Brampton.

d. Graham arrived home on Mon- a week's visit in Hamilton.

Vm. Jones, of Hamilton, returned t week after a month's visit with a this vicinity.

so. Lloyd, florist, has been appoint- e at the Deseronto Horticultural ch takes place on Sept. 20th.

Roblin, eldest son of M. B. Roblin, a on a visit to his friends of early

o. Bond, of Cleveland, Ohio, re- me on Monday after a short visit

eter McPherson, of Tiverton, nty, is visiting his brother, John, i homestead, Bath.

ohn Hearn left on Saturday last ester. Mr. Hearn will shortly here.

d Mrs. Phillips, and daughter, of N. B., are the guests of Mr. and . Miller, John st.

ate Ross has returned to town again resume her duties in the department of Dosssee & Co.

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Mattie and Belle Pollard returned day from Glen Island where they spending the summer.

Men's Furnishings Boy's Clothing

There may be better Gent's Furnishings De- partments than ours, but there are none where you can get the same style and quality for the same low price. New Fall ship- ments of Underclothing and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Ties Collars and Cuffs, Furs, etc.

Boys feel proud of the suits we put on them; and we feel happy at making another regular customer. Boy's new Fall Overcoats and Ulsters.

Boy's new Tweed and Black Suits, Knickers, etc. etc.

Men's Clothing

You'll feel and look as well in one of our \$10.00 business suits as you would in a custom-made \$20.00 suit. You'll feel better for you'll have that \$10 in your pocket.

Men's New Fall Over- coats and Ulsters.

New Tweed and Black Suits.

First Introductions!

complete lines in large quantities of merchandise for fall and winter use. There's been a good deal of care and forethought in these purchases. You have before you select styles that in many cases are only carried in one store in Napanee—that's this store. Your ideas are met with here, no matter how extreme or how simple your taste may be. We intend to make this season's business at the big store a record breaking one, and if courteous treatment and a careful guarding of your interests from the standpoint both of reliabil- ity of goods and littleness of prices will do so, it is assured.

The word "New" covers a multitude of Novelties and beauties, and we are now showing

LADIES KID GLOVES

No need to dilate on the quality of our Kid Glove stock. Its repu- tation as the best is es- tablished. We are sole selling agents in Napa- nee for the great glove makers, Perrin Freres & Cie., of Grenoble, France. All the popular lines in stock, in Black, White and Colors, buttoned, laced, and dome fasteners, 50c, 75c. \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, to 12 button length at \$1.75.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Our Dress Goods and Silks are unsurpassed. Many exclusive styles and patterns. Prices lowest for the value to be found anywhere. Maybe the woman whose dress you envy buys her dress material here. It is easy to make yourself an object of envy. Have you seen our new Glen Gowne Skirt lengths. Six pretty pat- terns.

LADIES' FALL JACKETS

The largest and nicest stock of 'em ever imported direct to Napanee. Made by famous German firms of Mantle makers. We have them in Blacks, Tans and Browns, Fawns and Greens. To see them is to buy them. \$2 to \$15.

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STAPLE DEPART- MENT

You will find un- equalled values in our Staple Depart- ment, in Grey and White Cottons, Shirt- ings, Cottonades, Table Linens, Towel- lings, Flannelettes, Blankets, Pillow Cot- tons, Sheetings, grey and colored Flan- nels, etc., etc.

You will find un- equalled values in our Staple Depart- ment, in Grey and White Cottons, Shirt- ings, Cottonades, Table Linens, Towel- lings, Flannelettes, Blankets, Pillow Cot- tons, Sheetings, grey and colored Flan- nels, etc., etc.

Money back if you want it? Of course! But somehow our customers never think that the MONEY is WORTH the GOODS.

You'll find quality in every article and economy in every price.

N. B., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, John st.

Kate Ross has returned to town again resume her duties in the department of Dorse & Co.

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ard gave us a call on Thursday, day he reached his 80th year. him many years yet of life and

ASTORIA

r Infants and Children.

R. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Display.

Iulett will not make his usual f photos at the fair this year but an exceedingly attractive display v ground floor studio where every- e made welcome. All lovers of e invited to call and see the grand f artistic and up-to-date photos. 40-d

Hats

e are sole agents for the ilkison and Carter, and better Hats are made.

Hirts

e are showing a very ndsome line of Colored ood, and also the CELE- RATED KING SHIRT.

Suits and Overcoatings.

e are showing the finest nge of Spring Suits and Overcoatings we ever d, Imported direct us from London and asgow.

J. Hogan & SON.

Tans and Browns, Fawns and Greens. To see them is to buy them. \$2 to \$15.

Money back if you want it? Of course! But somehow our customers never think that the MONEY is WORTH the GOODS.

Experienced Saleslady Wanted.

LAHEY & CO.

MEN ings, Flannellettes, Blankets, Pillow Cot- tons, Sheetings, grey and colored Flannels, etc., etc.

You'll find quality in every article and economy in every price.

St. James Relief Fund,

The following is a list of the contributors towards the St. James Relief Fund, with the amount contributed, and which has been collected by the Rev. Dr. Crothers, pastor of the E. M. Church :

Uriah Wilson, M.P.	\$10 00
Mrs. Sidney Warner	10 00
D. S. Warner and wife	10 00
W. J. Crothers	10 00
Thos. Jamieson	10 00
A. W. Grange	10 00
S. Gibson	10 00
A. Methodist	25 00
J. M. Parrott	10 00
Chauncy Lapum	1 00
S. Chauncy Lapum	1 00
Mrs. E. S. Lapum	1 00
Miss Harriet Clarke	1 00
Miss Myra Clarke	1 00
Gladys O'Byrne	1 00
Mrs. Rudd Perry	1 00
Gussie Perry	1 00
Pearl Perry	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Perry	1 00
Mrs. Blewett	1 00
Alf. Knight	1 00
Geo. Washington	1 00
W. Waller	1 00
T W Waller	1 00
T B German	1 00
Jas Perry	1 00
Mrs T M Henry	1 00
Friend	1 00
A R Davis	1 00
Mary Long	1 00
Mrs Garrett	1 00
F S Selwood	1 00
Friend	1 00
Dr Cowan	1 00
E S Lapum	1 00
R S Shipman	1 00
Miss McBean	1 00
Geo Shorey	2 50
Dr Wartman	3 00
Margaret Smith	1 00
N B McKim	25
Claude McKim	25
John McKim	2 00
T S Empey	2 00
A J Dunbar	2 00
M S Collins	3 00
Robt Thompson	50
Walter Exley	25
Friend	50
Henry Jamieson	45
Friend	5 00
Jas Daly	5 00
J N Thompson	5 00
Miss N B Aylsworth	5 00
W F Hall	5 00
C D Wartman	5 00
H Armstrong	5 00
Dennis Daly	5 00
P G Carscallen	5 00
Previously reported	\$191 70
Total to date	\$251 70

Ease and Disease.

A Short Lesson on the Meeting of a Familiar Word.

Disease is the opposite of the ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "disease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

Mr. Fred Mair has disposed of his steam yacht to a number of gentlemen in town.

Mr. Geo. O'Hara, of Syracuse, was married to Miss Olive Biehler, of Syracuse on Sept. 6th.

Jas. Vankoughnett, of the Beaver staff, had one of his fingers pinched in a printing press on Monday.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF CAMDEN—Services Sunday next. St. Luke, Camden East, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.; St. Anthony, Yarker, 3 o'clock; St. John, Newburgh, 7 o'clock.

At the cheese board on Wednesday 310 boxes of cheese were boarded, 575 white and 225 colored. 10 1/2 cents was bid but no sales.

Stoves and furnaces, largest and best assortment, Famous, Active, Sonvenior, Imperial, Oxford. With this line of Ranges we defy any competition. Boyle & Son.

On Thursday, afternoon last a small blaze occurred in the store of A. M. Vineberg. Mr. Vineberg's son was playing with some matches when the goods in the window ignited, but was quickly extinguished before much damage was done.

County show Monday and Tuesday special prices for these days only. Three 15c. Agate pie plates for 25c. Only three sold to any one customer at Boyle & Son's.

1899 - AUTUMN AND FALL - 1899

Our autumn and fall goods have arrived comprising the latest novelties in the British markets. Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch English, Irish and Canadian Tweeds, and a handsome range of Blue and Black English and Irish Serges.

We are making a special drive at Covert Coats in Bedford Cords, Herring Bone Strips, Whipcords and Venetians.

Our Coats are made by "MEN JOURNAMEN TAILORS" only, no girls are employed at fine work here.

Our Guinea Trowers are the best value in town, made of the finest west of England stripes.

Also a special line of Ladies Scotch Wool Skirtings and Suitings. "We cordially invite you to inspect these goods."

A perfect fit and the best of workmanship guaranteed.

J. A. CATHRO,
THE TAILOR.
Dundas Street East, Napanee.